

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.05

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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November 3, 1913, Temperature a.m. 72, p.m. 76; Humidity...81, 67.

November 3, 1912, Temperature a.m. 72, p.m. 75; Humidity...80, 75.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1913.

二拜禮 號四月一十英曆

239 晚七初月十年丑癸

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN TROUBLES. NEW DIFFICULTIES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 3.
From Constantinople it is reported that difficulties have arisen in the Greco-Turkish negotiations regarding the status of the Turks in the ceded territories and the "Turco-Greeks" who fought against Turkey, for whom Greece demands an amnesty. The negotiations seem likely to be prolonged.

Greek Denial.
London, Received Nov. 4.
Reuter is informed from authoritative Greek quarters that there is no truth whatever in the complaints contained in the Austro-Italian Note regarding obstruction of the Albanian Delimitation Commission. It is declared in the same quarters that much divergence of view exists among the members of the Commission.

French Protests.
The isolated Austro-Italian action regarding Albania, being a fresh instance of departure from the European concert, has already evoked loud protests in the French press. Altogether the situation is regarded with some misgiving.

Great preparations are being made at Athens to give a suitable welcome to the British and French Fleets about to visit the Piræus.

Spirited Greek Reply.

Later.
Greece has presented a strong Note to the Powers declaring that she has done everything to facilitate the work of the Delimitation Commission, and stating that Italy and Austria have now taken action because the Commission find the country inhabited by Greeks. Greece accuses the Italian and Austro-Italian delegates with engaging Albanian Kavasess and other servants who intrigue with Mussulman inhabitants.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

HARMLESS REVOLVER FIRING

London, Received Nov. 3.
In the Italian elections the second ballots yesterday showed no change in the balance of parties. The Radicals sustained a further reverse at Rome. Polling was very animated, but there was no disorder, except harmless discharging of revolvers at Naples and a sharp scuffle with lotheads at Rome.

POSTAL WAGES.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

London, Received Nov. 3.
At a largely attended meeting of London Post Office employees a resolution was passed calling upon all the employees, including telegraphists and telephoneists, to unite in pressing their claims for higher wages upon the Government.

THE DIAZ MISSION.

MUST ACCOUNT FOR FUNDS.

London, Received Nov. 3.
Reuter's New York correspondent says a telegram received there from Vera Cruz states that the members of the abortive Diaz Mission to Japan have returned to Vera Cruz. They will be called to account for the sum of \$9,000,000 expended abroad.

TELEGRAMS.

STRIKES ICEBERG.

MISHAP TO STEAMER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that the steamer Manchester Commerce has collided with an iceberg in passing the Belle Isle Straits in a fog and is now making for St. John. Details are scanty. Only a few passengers are aboard. The crew number forty.

[The Manchester Commerce is a steel screw four-mast steamer of 5,363 gross tonnage. She was built in 1899 by Furness, Withy and Co. for the Manchester Line, Ltd. Her dimensions are:—430.7 by 48.2 by 30.8 feet.]

SHAMROCK IV.

CONSTRUCTION BEGUN.

London, Received Nov. 4.
The construction of the challenger for the America Cup, Shamrock the Fourth, has begun at Gosport. The greatest secrecy is being observed regarding her design.

The yacht will be launched in April.

NO PRIVATE SECRETARY

The Post Abolished in the Philippines.

The Philippine Commission passed an act in session this morning providing for the abolishment of the positions of private secretary to the Governor General and secretary to the Governor General. The work of the former incumbent of these offices will fall upon the secretaries of the executive bureau. The assistant executive secretary will henceforth be known as the secretary to the Governor General. The Commission strikes out the clause fixing the salaries of the three executive secretaries and substitutes: "The salaries of the personnel provided for by this subsection shall be as prescribed by the Philippine Legislature."

The act of the Commission was initiated by Governor General Harrison and is a criterion of his attitude toward the new positions created by the past administration. The wording of the act is that the positions named above "as heretofore provided for by law or purporting to be created by executive action are hereby abolished." The position of secretary to the Governor General which was created by Governor General Forbes in 1911 and first filled by Edward Bowditch is not only made vacant but by the wording of the act the inference is that it never existed.

The new act, when made a law by the concurrence of the Assembly, will place a greater burden upon the executive secretaries than before, as it reduces the personnel from five to three. Stephen Benson, it is understood, will assume the responsibilities of a private secretary to the Governor General with the assistance of the second assistant executive secretary.

This action was taken by the old Commission consisting of the Governor General and Commissioners Brannan, Sumulong, Palma and Arceta. This is the third official action taken by the old Commission since the arrival of Mr. Harrison. The first was the adoption of the joint resolution to meet with the Assembly to hear the message of the chief executive and the second was the confirmation of the new bureau chiefs and assistants.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

BARRACKS STONED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 4.
Reuter's Wellington correspondent states that a mob stoned the barracks there and the special police charged and dispersed them. An artilleryman was seriously injured by a stone. A conference of masters and men is proceeding.

MR. JOHN BURNS.

BREAKS LONG SILENCE.

London, Received Nov. 4.
The Right Hon. Mr. John Burns paid a surprise visit to Glasgow and broke a long silence by a speech at the Liberal Club, dwelling on the confidence of the party, which was, he said, in inverse proportion to the despondency and despair of the Conservatives. He emphasised that they would be ready for a General Election in 18 months or two years.

LAST NIGHT'S BOXING.

(Continued from Page 5)
round Scott appealed for a foul, but for what no one seemed to know. In the seventh round matters were fairly even and in the eighth there was little of note. In the ninth however Scott trapped Powell's jaw with the left and planting his right with speed and force on to Powell's jaw knocked the latter down the stage, but missed an opportunity that never again presented itself, of giving the ether to the sailor. At the moment it appeared that a blow from a straw would have finished Powell, and it was heart-breaking for the backers of Scott to see him stand oblivious to the opportunity, and allow Powell to stave off the finish until the gong prevented anything further being done in that round. On they went until referee Rodger was forced to give the decision in favour of Scott. Powell was called before the curtain after the fight and loudly cheered the M.O. announcing that he was leaving the Colony for home.

The pictures of the Wolgast-Rivers fight were remarkably good and should have proved an education in ringcraft for local aspirants to ring fame. Taking things all round the night was a good one, and everyone was satisfied that the main event was a good honest fight, even if without much artistic merit.

SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon at the Sanitary Department offices.

The Secretary read minute announcing the departure of Dr. F. Clark M.O.H. for Saigon to attend the Medical Congress.

Mr. Bowley inquired:—Who will not be Medical officer of Health in the meantime?

Secretary's Leave.
An application was read from the Secretary for ten months leave of absence.

Mr. Bowley inquired:—What leave is due?

The head of the Sanitary Department.—I have satisfied myself, as head of the Department, that the Secretary is entitled, under the Colonial Regulations, to the leave for which he applies. I do not feel called upon to make public his general position with regard to leave.

TELEGRAMS.

AMBASSADOR'S ABSENCE

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 4.
A noteworthy letter to the Times calls attention to the absence of the British Ambassador (Sir C. A. Spring-Rice) from Washington during the Mexican crisis. It is understood that he is living in seclusion in a small place hundreds of miles away and is somewhat seriously ill.

The Foreign Office says that since May he has been undergoing a complete rest cure. Reuter is informed that there is no mystery connected with the illness of the Ambassador, who is accompanied by his Staff, and who moved in the summer in accordance with custom to Dublin, New Hampshire. The Staff returned three weeks ago, but the Ambassador is suffering from throat trouble and has been ordered a rest. There is, however, every reason to suppose that he will return to his duties soon.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Interesting Items from Latest Mails.

It is reported from Washington that Attorney General McKeynolds will soon bring a civil anti-trust suit to compel the Southern Pacific Railway to relinquish the Central Pacific in accordance with the announcement he made in connection with the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution. The entire \$30,000,000 of Central Pacific stock is owned by the Southern Pacific and, in the view of the Attorney General, that is a combination of competing lines and a violation of the Sherman law. Mr. McKeynolds has not yet determined where the suit will be brought.

No Dark Cells.
According to advices from Albany, dated October 1, the day of dungeon and dark cell confinement in Sing Sing and Auburn prisons is gone. Superintendent Riley, of the State Prison Department, has issued an order prohibiting such punishment for inmates of the two institutions. Unruly prisoners hereafter will be placed in isolation cells or confined on short rations. This plan has been in operation at the Clinton prison for some little time now and has proved successful.

Michigan's Failing Coal Supply.
The opinion has been expressed by Mr. R. C. Allen, State Geologist, that Michigan may cease to be a coal-producing State within fifteen years. All coal mined in Michigan comes from Saginaw and Bay Counties, and Mr. Allen says this output will not last longer than fifteen years, provided it does not exceed the rate of production maintained during the last five years.

Acting for the State Tax Commission, Mr. Allen has just completed an appraisal of the coal properties of Saginaw and Bay Counties, and he has placed a tentative valuation on them of \$1,250,000. These figures are not final until reviewed by a commission.

Pardoned After 43 Years.
After spending practically all his manhood inside prison walls, John Taborn, the oldest convict in Ohio penitentiary, has just been pardoned by Governor Cox.

Taborn had been a prisoner for 43 years. He was convicted of murder in Delaware County in 1870, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He is now sixty-six years of age. During the administration of Governor Andrew L. Harris a pardon was offered to Taborn upon the condition that he should become an inmate of

TELEGRAMS.

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

A ROYAL ENTRY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Brunswick states that Prince and Princess Ernest of Cumberland made a formal entry, to the accompaniment of enthusiasm on the part of the throngs assembled. There were beautiful decorations, gunshots prevailed and a hundred guns were fired.

the State Soldiers' Home at Sinsuaky. He refused the pardon, saying that he "would as soon be in one prison as another."

Free Exposition Imports.
President Wilson has, we read, signed a Bill which provides that all articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition shall be admitted free of duty. Infringement of the rights of foreign exhibitors will be punished by imprisonment or fine, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Representative Kahn, of California, is the author of the act.

Encouraging Inventiveness.
A Washington report states that Postmaster General Burleson has appointed a committee to test labour-saving devices for Post Office use, as well as the inventions of employees of the Post Office Department. To encourage such inventiveness on the part of employees, the Postmaster-General has a fund of \$10,000, not more than \$1,000 of which, however, may be paid for any one invention or suggestion. The employee is not allowed to patent his device, and must agree not to make further claim, after being paid his reward by the Government.

Canal Policy.
Some interesting statements on American policy in the Panama Canal zone have been made by Dr. Leo S. Lowe, one of the representatives of the United States on the International Claims Committee, on his return to Philadelphia from Panama. He stated that the policy adopted by the Government of the United States was not only to acquire title to all the land in the Canal Zone, but also to depopulate the zone. In other words, the thousands of small farmers who had for many years cultivated small tracts of public land as a means of livelihood were to be driven from their homes. This involved the necessity of passing on a great number of claims for damages. It was, however, a source of great satisfaction that practically all the decisions of the committee were reached by unanimous agreement. The closest possible co-operation existed between the Panamanian and the American Commissioners.

The Victoria.
The is to be another grand change of programme at the Victoria Theatre commencing from to-night. The Gaumont Graphic, which is always worth seeing, will be shown; while one should miss seeing the great dramatic picture picture, "The Adventurers," which is 4,000 feet long and will be shown in three parts.

The Black List.
The provincial authorities have been ordered to arrest and forward to Peking the following leaders, guilty of rebellion: Huang Hsing, Chen Chi-mei, Tsen Chun-huan, Li Loh-chun, O-Yang Wu, Peh Wen-yu, Hsu Chun-chih, Chen Chian-ming, Tan Jen-fang, Hsing Kr-wu, Tien Yang-shien, Ho Hai-ming. The name of Sun Yat-sen is notably absent from among the long list of those to be arrested, and who have played an important part, and the name of Chang Chi, late Speaker of Tanyiyuan.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

MR. BALFOUR SPEAKS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 4.
Mr. Balfour, speaking at Aberdeen, said the Home Rule Bill as an experiment in Federation was most impossible. Its preposterous character predestined it to hopeless failure. The position in which the country might find itself in a few months would be appalling unless real statesmanship and courage were shown. It was absolutely incumbent on the Government to consult the people before proceeding further.

Mr. Balfour asked if the Government objected to an election on Home Rule, why not try the Referendum?

TROOPING SEASON.

Details Arrived by the Transport Somali.

The transport Somali, which arrived from Home yesterday, had a good voyage out. The following were the details on board:—R.G.A.—Captains C. B. Bullough and G. M. De Piro; 2nd Lieutenants D. A. Campbell, L. D. Jolly, V. G. Smith, B. J. M. Saunders, L. P. Goldney, F. I. L. F. Ruppell, Mrs. Brewster, and Mrs. Sergeant.

R.E.—Captain and Mrs. C. E. Evans, Lieutenants W. H. B. Carr, W. E. Buckingham, H. M. Fordham, F. P. Heath, Mrs. Humphrey and Mr. Watkins.

A.S.C.—Mrs. Fitzwilliams. Chaplain's Department—Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt.

R.A.M.C.—Major G. B. Crisp and J. Dorgan, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. H. and Mrs. Cooper.

A.O.D.—Mrs. Usher Smith, Major and Mrs. Grute, Major D. Falcione, Lieutenant J. and Mrs. Donnelly.

2nd D.O.L.L.—Major P. B. and Mrs. Norris.

A.P.D.—Colonel J. O'Hara, South Wales Borderers.—2nd Lieutenants M. C. Morgan E. P. Behrens, and C. R. McGrigor.

R.G.A.—Sergeant Major E. M. Jolly, and Third Class Master Gunner J. Watton.

M.P.S.C.—Sergeant Major C. Tegg.

A.O.O.—Chief Foreman H. L. Stringer, and Sub-Conductors T. Cullen and G. Spiller.

A.S.O.—First Class S. Sgt. Major S. C. Warner, S.Q.M.S. W. Sainsbury.

R.E.—Q.M.S. R. Anderson. Educational Staff—Army School-mistresses Misses Bancroft and Conway.

For Hongkong.—R.G.A. 255 men 21 women, and 23 children; R.E.: 90 Men, 11 Women and 17 children; A.S.C.: 13 Men, 2 Women and 2 children; A.P.C.: 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child; R.A.M.C.: 14 Men; A.O.O.: 12 Men, 4 Women and 9 children; D.O.L.L.: 170 Men, 6 Women and 7 children.

For Tientsin.—South Wales Borderers 102 Men, 4 Women and 4 children; Gloucestershire Regiment: 27 Men. A.O.C.: 8 Men, 2 Women, and 3 children; R.A.M.C.: 11 Men, and 1 Woman; R.A.M.C.: 4 Men; A.P.C.: 1 Man.

Departure of Somerset.
Early this morning the second battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry, who have been in camp at Hungnam, struck camp, and headed by the band of an Indian regiment, marched to the Kowloon Police Pier, from whence they embarked on the s.s. Soudan for Karachi and ultimately for Quetta.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The construction has begun under the greatest secrecy of Shamrock the Fourth.

There are loud protests in the French press at the isolated Austro-Italian action regarding Albania.

Prince and Princess Ernest of Cumberland have made a royal entry into Brunswick, being well received.

Mr Balfour asks, if the Government object to an election on Home Rule, why not try the Referendum?

A meeting of London postal employees has called on all the workers to press their claims for higher wages.

The second ballots in the Italian elections show no changes; there has been harmless revolver firing at Naples.

A mob stoned the barracks at Wellington, New Zealand, and special constables charged and dispersed the crowd.

Difficulties are said to be arising between Turkey and Greece regarding the status of the Turks in the ceded territories.

Greek quarters deny that there is any truth in the allegations contained in the Austro-Italian Note regarding Albania.

The steamer Manchester Commerce has struck an iceberg while passing the Belle Isle Straits in fog; details are scanty.

Preparation are being made in Athens to give a suitable welcome to the British and French Fleets about to visit the Piræus.

The members of the abortive Diaz Mission to Japan have returned to Vera Cruz and will have to account for funds expended abroad.

LOCAL.

Hongkong rainfall for October is given to-day.

Last night's boxing contests are reported in this issue.

Particulars of the details arrived by the transport Somali are given to-day.

Some particulars regarding the motor boat Wisconsin, which took part in Saturday's Regatta, are given to-day.

An interesting case in which a Chinese dentist was sued by a patient for alleged unskillful work commenced to-day in the Summary Court.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m. Miss Dora von Mollendorff, St. Andrew's Hall.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m. Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Licensing Board—2.15 p.m. Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m. Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m. Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Thursday November 6. 2. Bath'n. D.O.L.L. Sports.

Friday November 7. 2. Bath'n. D.O.L.L. Sports.

Saturday November 8. H. K. C. C. Extraordinary general meeting—5.30 p.m.

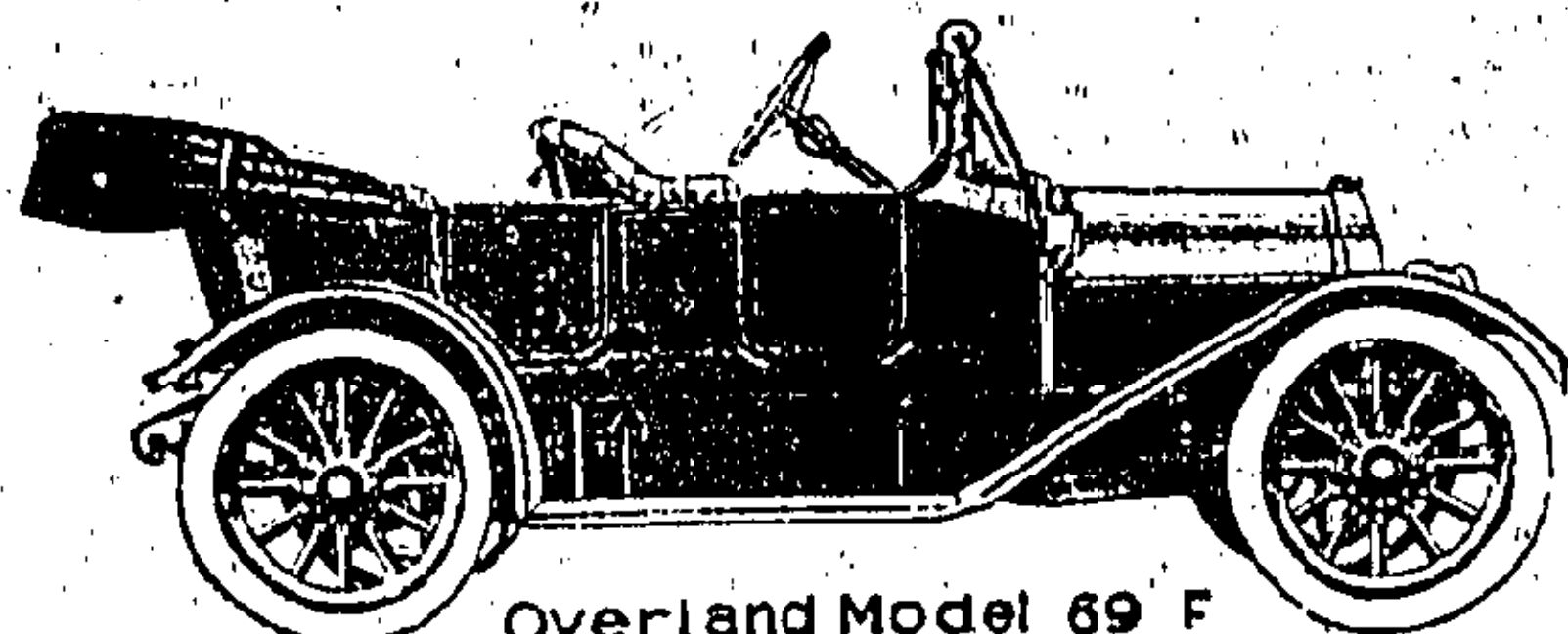
2. Bath'n. D.O.L.L. Sports. Monday November 10.

Christian Science Lecture at the Theatre Royal—5.30 p.m. Saturday, November 15.

Sixth Gymkhana Meeting, Happy Valley—8 p.m.

Notices

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan. 1912.

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1913.

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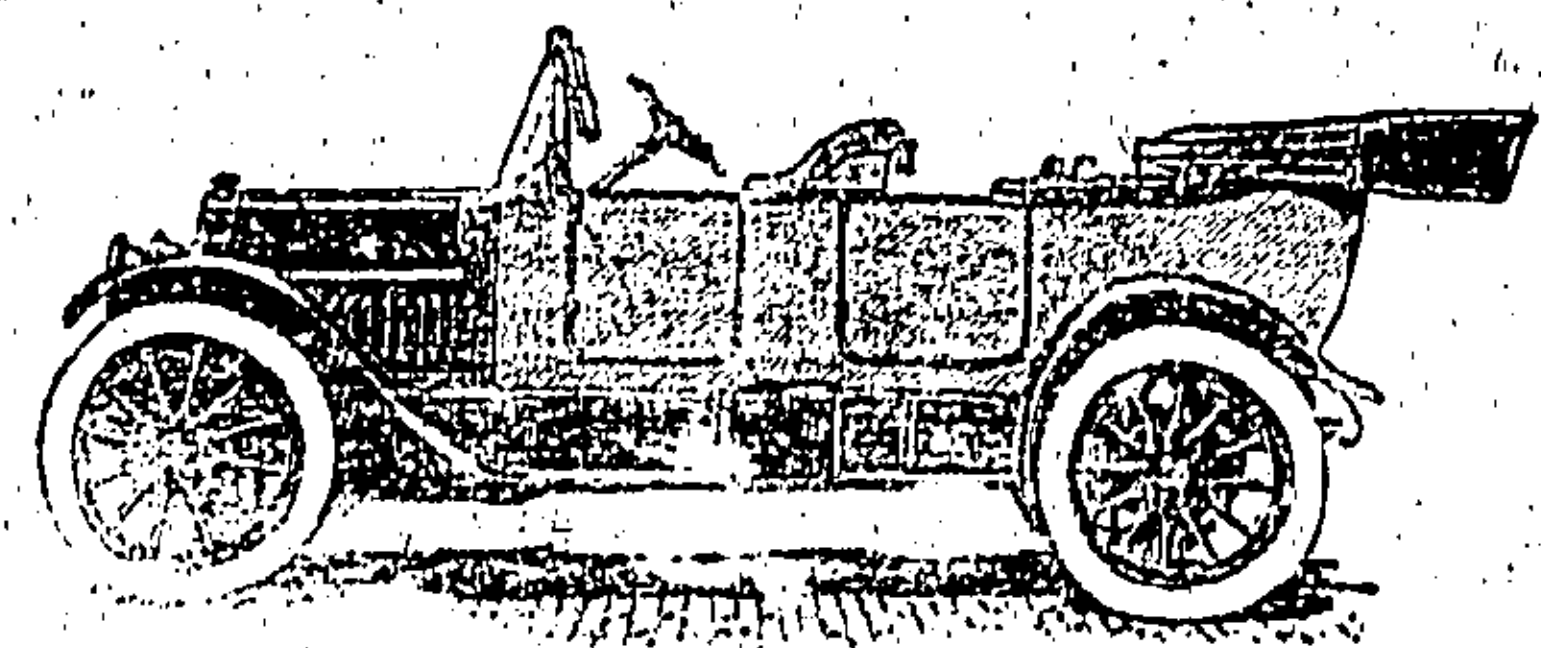
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901



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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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South China Morning Post

Immigration and Naturalization.
Dispassionate investigation of the question of naturalization, so far, at least as it affects Great Britain, leads to the conclusion that but little material improvement has been made in British Colonies towards facilitating the admission of aliens to citizenship. With the question of immigration that of naturalization is inextricably involved. There cannot be naturalization without immigration; while immigration without the concession of naturalization, although conceivable and possible, is contrary to those institutions, which look with distrust upon inhabitation without right to citizenship. The question fundamentally involved is that of assimilation, and it would be idle to ignore the fact that there are clear superficial evidences that the average Britisher is averse to receiving nationals of what he considers "foreign" races on equal ground.

Daily Press.

Mexican Affairs.

Mexico and China appear to be in much the same position. The primary need in both countries is a strong man at the helm. The Powers—the United States, especially—believe that in Huerta Mexico has a President capable of controlling the turbulent conditions, and their policy therefore is one of expediency as opposed to what we have seen wittily described as "idealistic prescriptions for immature patients." The aim of all the Powers is the same. What is desired is some semblance to permanent peace in Mexico, and President Wilson takes the view that so long as the Powers are indifferent to constitutional methods of government in the countries of La America politica disorders and revolutions are liable to occur continually. But in Mexico, as in China, constitutional government is a subject which is ill-understood, and peace seems best assured when there is at the head of affairs a strong man, who while able to maintain peace has a sufficient wisdom and foresight to guide the country along paths leading to the satisfaction of the legitimate political aspirations of the people and the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

China Mail.

Trade Union Anarchy.

The recent crisis in the cotton trade—"the grave" according to a great authority as Sir Charles Macara, "in the history of the industry" once more indicates the weak points of trades unionism. On more than one occasion we have in his column referred to the readiness of trade unions to pick a quarrel with employers on any flimsy pretence. That is bad enough, but even more unsatisfactory is the tendency of the men to repudiate the authority of their own leaders, and profess themselves not bound to respect agreements entered into on their behalf. The lack of discipline among the workers themselves is becoming a very grave problem. The difficulty was well illustrated in the Lancashire dispute. Complaints were made of the alleged tyrannical conduct of an overseer. The charges were investigated and found to be not proven. The fact was admitted by the trade union officials, and the men were told to go back to their work. They refused, they remained on strike, and the masters naturally threatened to retaliate by a lock-out unless the dispute was settled by a specified date. That is to say, the whole cotton industry of Lancashire may be paralysed, and 800,000 people may be rendered idle, because the workers of a single mill persist in demanding the dismissal of an official who has committed no fault, and is exonerated after full and impartial inquiry.

For a good solid meal at a Carver or Table D'Hôte with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best at

GENERAL NEWS.

Continental Season.

The season in the Continent during the summer months has been greatly in excess of the previous years. Ten thousand more passengers have travelled via the Newhaven and Dieppe route during the months of July and August.

Many Divorces.

In the Vacation Court last month Mr Justice Bailhache made absolute 28 decrees nisi of divorce in one day. Among them was the case of Morand v. Morand and Morrison, petitioner being a well-known actor and the respondent, Captain Morrison ex-M.P. for East-Nottingham.

Pharaoh in a Train Fire.

The statue of Ramesses II., which was recently unearthed in Egypt, had a narrow escape from serious damage while on its way to the Cairo Museum.

Fire broke out in an adjoining railway truck, and the effigy now bears a black mark up the left leg, as evidence of its adventure.

Ingenious.

Many uses have found for the telephone, but its utilisation for "cribbing" by London school children is a new idea. It has found at some schools that the pupils' homework shows remarkable improvement, and also uniformity. At the scholars' homes are scattered all over London, copying was thought out of the question, but it now appears that the more brilliant of the pupils give advice by telephone to their less intellectual colleagues.

A Bedroom in Two Constituencies.

Five freemen living over a fire station in Maidstone, who claimed service votes, were placed in an unexpected difficulty at the Marylebone Revision Court. It was stated that the premises were divided by the boundary line between Marylebone and Hampstead, and that this imaginary line actually traversed one of the bedrooms. Plans were produced, and the Revising Barrister, Mr. H. T. Thomson, allowed two of the claims only. The other three men, he said, were in the Hampstead division.

"Ancient Sorceries."

Captain Bertram Dickson's death is a reminder of the sinister influence attributed by many people to the coffin lid of the mummy of Amen Ra in the British Museum. Captain Dickson and his sister were among the people who had examined this lid. The sister was shipwrecked shortly after, nearly losing her life; and Captain Dickson met with the terrible accident at Milan from whose effects he suffered until his death. Moreover, while he was in hospital the bank where his money was deposited went bankrupt.

Politics as Glorified House-keeping.

Speaking at Blackburn, Mrs. Philip Snowden said that while at one time politics had to do only with the making and un-making of wars and other great international affairs, politics were now glorified housekeeping and touched scores of essentially women's questions. That was why it was no longer unwomanly for women to interest themselves in politics, and to demand the vote. Consequently, whether women wanted the vote or not, they needed it, and the poorer the woman the greater her need, for by the power of the vote her social and industrial condition could be improved.

M.P.'s Wealth As Counsel.

Sir Edward Carson, who has given £10,000 to the Ulster Indemnity Fund, has during the last few years made more money at the Bar than any other man. His income for five years cannot have been less than £30,000, which was what Sir Rufus Isaacs earned before he took office with the Government. The two are easily the richest King's counsel. Mr. F. E. Smith is earning something like £15,000 a year, and bids fair in time to equal the records established by Carson and Isaacs. There are practically only Mr. Duke and Sir John Simon in competition with him, and as politics now absorb the time and energies of the Solicitor-General, the clever young man who represents the Walton division of Liverpool in the House has a clear run before him. *Daily Sketch.*

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Saturday was a busy day in the cricket world as the appended reports will prove.

HONGKONG CLUB v. CRAIGENGOWER. This match was played on the Hongkong Cricket Ground on Saturday, the home team winning by 110 runs. Claxton was top scorer with 48 scores.

HONGKONG C.C.

T. E. Pearce, c. Southerton, b. Bragg	12
M. M. Maas, b. Hancock	8
A. A. Claxton, b. Hancock	48
A. I. G. Coe, c. J. Bragg, b. Hancock	9
C. C. Clarke, b. Hancock	0
Thursfield, c. Taylor, b. Southerton	44
R. Kennedy, b. J. Bragg	24
R. N. Anderson, not out	21
C. H. Buckingham, b. J. Bragg	9
D. E. Donnelly, not out	21
P. H. Cobb, did not bat	0
Extras	23
Total (8 wks)	217

BOWLING.

O. M. R. W.	
Bragg, J.	10 — 49 3
R. Southerton	10 1 40 1
Hancock	9 1 44 4
Taylor	7 2 24 1
Pearson	4 1 20 —
Johnstone	2 1 12 —

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

C. Johnson, c. Kennedy, b. Maas	1
R. Paton, c. Kennedy, b. Cobb	23
H. H. Taylor, b. Maas	2
L. A. Rose, c. Clarke, b. Maas	12
R. A. Curvalho, c. Maas, b. Cobb	8
E. L. Bragg, c. Maas, b. Anderson	26
J. V. Bragg, b. Anderson	22
R. Bagg, not out	1
Southerton, c. Anderson, b. Donnelly	3
G. A. Hancock, b. Maas	0
Extras	0
Total	108

BOWLING.

O. M. R. W.	
Cobb	10 — 36 2
Maas	9 — 43 4
Anderson	2 — 9 2
Donnelly	1.3 — 5 2

Kowloon v. Staffs and Depts.

The league match between Kowloon C. C. and Staffs and Depts. was played at Kowloon on Saturday, W. E. Dixon, of Kowloon, scoring a century not out, whereas the opposing team only scored 75. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

W. T. Elson, c. Hooper, b. Morgan	10
Robinson, c. Morgan, b. Foster-Pegg	7
W. E. Dixon, not out	100
F. J. De Rome, b. Farmer	41
H. S. Roux, b. Farmer	0
K. R. Macaskill, b. Farmer	6
D. J. Mackenzie, c. D. vis, b. Morgan	6
W. L. Weaver, c. Hooper, b. Foster-Pegg	20
B. D. Evans, L. J. Blackburn, W. Kay did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total	204

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.	
Foster-Pegg	12 1 41 2
Morgan	8 0 65 2
Davis	3 0 20 0
Farmer	8 1 37 3
Bowen	3 0 27 0

STAFF AND DEPT. MENTALS.

Farmer, c. Weaver, b. De Rome	35
Davis, b. W. Macaskill	3
Bowen, b. Macaskill	15
Hooper, c. Elson, b. Kay	5
Davy, b. Kay	0
Morgan, c. Robinson, b. Kay	0
Johnson, b. Kay	0
Worswick, c. Dixon, b. Kay	5
Kelly, c. Blackburn, b. Kay	4
Foster-Pegg, c. Elson, b. Macaskill	0
Ribinson, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.	
K. R. Macaskill	11 2 30 3
W. L. Weaver	6 2 12 0
W. Kay	2 1 19 6
F. J. De Rome	5 0 10 1

C. R. C. v. POLICE C. C.

This match was played at Causeway Bay on Saturday, the Police winning by two runs after an exciting game. Scores:—

Pitt, b. Yee Man-chun	2
McLennan, l.b.w., Ho Wing-kin	32
Becker, b. Ho Wing-kin	12
Kelly, b. Ho Wing-kin	16
Kelly, c. Ho Wing-kin, b. Yee Man-chun	3
King, c. Ho Wing-yuen, b. Yee Man-chun	7
Goucher, Ho Wing-kin	3
Moody, b. Yee Man-chun	5
Vincent, not out	—
Raynolds, b. Ho Wing-kin	—
Taylor, c. No Sze kwong, b. Ho Wing	1
Extras	8
Total	80

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

Ng Sze-kwong, c. Pitt, b. Kelly	7
Ng Sze-yuen, b. Kelly	2
Wei Wing-lok, c. Kent, b. Kelly	4
Chiu Yat kwong, b. King	7
Yow Man-chun, c. Goucher, b. Kent	3
Un Kow-fan, b. Kelly	9
Ho Wing-kin, b. King	47
Ho Wing-ching, c. Kelly, b. King	1
Mok Hing, not out	4
Ho Wing-lee and Ho Wing-yuen did not bat	—
Extras	3
Total	87

Bowling Analysis.

O. W. R. W.	
Kelly	15 5 18 4
King	10.1 — 30 3
Woody	5 — 16 —
Kent	2 — 13 1

R.G.A. v. Civil Service.

The R.G.A. played the Civil Service in the Hongkong League on Saturday. Scores:—

R.G.A.

Capt. Gain-ford, c. Pitt, b. Read	20
Capt. Matthews, c. R. I. b. Wittchell	25
Lt. Pym, b. Hutchinson	37
Lt. Taylor, b. Read	18
Lt. Bignall, c. Sayer, b. Hutchinson	0
Capt. Crawford, c. Sayer, b. Severn	35
Lt. Wiltshire, not out	12
Lt. Collins, b. Wittchell	0
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets)	170

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Wittchell	6.5 1 26 2
Hon. Claude Severn	6 0 40 1
Sgt. Reed	6 0 21 0
Reed	12 1 41 2
Hutchinson	7 0 28 2

CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, b. Bagnall	23
G. R. Sayer, c. Matthews, b. Gain-ford	0
R. O. Hutchinson, c. Currie, b. Matthews	3
A. Forten, b. Matthews	22
R. E. Wittchell, b. Knight	2
F. A. Biddan, c. Pym, b. Knight	22
P. Jacke, c. Crawford, b. Bagnall	2
E. B. Reed, b. Bagnall	0
Smith, c. Bagnall, b. Knight	0
A. O. Brown, not out	2
Salt, not out	9
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wickets)	78

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Gainsford	8 1 22 1
Matthews	5 1 16 2
Bagnall	8 5 9 3
Knight	7 3 23 3

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Results of October Competitions:—

Robertson Cup.

Mr. P. Tester	101-24-77
Mr. A. M. Thomson	103-24-79
Mr. A. O. Davison	93-12-81
Mr. J. Clark	87-1-86
Capt. Spicer	97-7-86
Mr. A. Temperley	93-10-86
Mr. A. Leath	95-8-87
Mr. O. H. Tyrrell	114-18-96
Mr. E. O. Staples	127-24-103

The monthly competition for the Robertson Cup is now closed.

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FOR SALE or TO LET.

(From 1st November, 1913.) No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154. Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET.—Two room flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [966]

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Running Pool.

Mr. A. M. Thomson	103-24-76
Mr. P. P. J. Wade	101-24-77
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson	79-0-79
Mr. J. Clark	83-1-81
Mr. E. Lester Arnold	93-12-81
Mr. A. C. Davison	93-12-81
Mr. T. W. Hill	86-3-83
Mr. S. H. Dutton	105-22-83
Mr. T. M. Vary	11-16-84
Mr. S. L. P. Loph	102-18-84
Capt. Spicer	93-7-86
Mr. A. Temperley	93-10-86
Mr. A. Leath	95-8-87
Mr. J. O. Hughes	106-18-88
Mr. H. J. Jones	116-24-92
Mr. C. H. Tyrrell	114-18-96
Mr. E. C. Staples	127-24-103

181 entries.

Autumn Meeting, October 11th to 13th, 1913.

Mr. Pegg	80-0-80
Mr. Mc. Murrie	82-2-80
Mr. R. Henderson	90-10-80
Mr. Davison	93-12-81
Mr. T. W. Hill	86-3-83
Mr. Dutton	105-22-83
Mr. Thomson	107-24-83
Mr. J. Clark	83-1-84
Mr. Temperley	91-10-84
Mr. F. L. Thomas	101-16-85
Mr. A. Ritchie	92-8-86
Mr. Elborough	97-10-87

100 entries.

W. W. Scratch Prize, Rev. W.

Foster Pegg.

Winner Handicap Prize, J.

MacMurtrei and R. Henderson.

BUFFET RIDERS.

The Roumanian boy who travelled from Bucharest to Paris (1,585 miles) by secreting himself beneath one of the carriages, has easily established a "record" in these curious railway rides. Great Britain does not permit of such long journeys; but many quite as curious have been made on English and Scottish trains. A Great Northern employee a few years ago involuntarily travelled from London to Grantham on the cross rods connecting the brakes.

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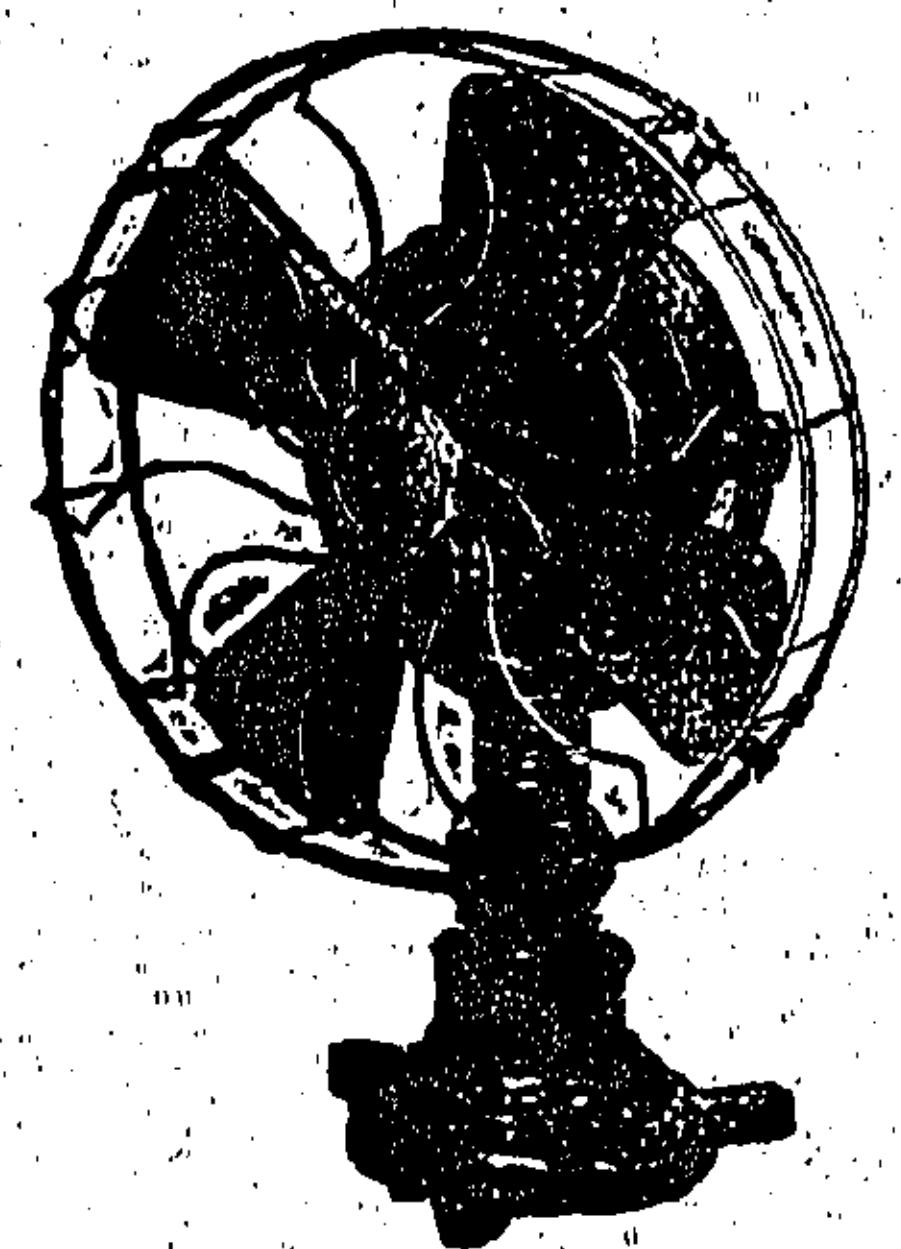
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(Payable in Advance.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1913.

EDUCATION IN MACAO.

It is pleasing to glance aside from the blundering efforts after education observable at most of the Hongkong boys' schools, to the more systematic and thorough teaching which obtains in the neighbouring Colony of Macao. We have always maintained that, in the matter of school work, most of the Continental nations are leagues ahead of England; and it needs but very little enquiry into the methods pursued at Macao, and the results thereof, to satisfy one that Portugal is one of the nations that has immeasurably outdistanced England in this respect, if their little Colonies in this part of the world be any criterion.

In spite of the terrible setback to legal education caused by the expulsion of the religious orders from Macao, the priests of St. Joseph's College have been tireless in their efforts to keep alive the traditions of good teaching in the islands; and that their labours have met with wonderful success we have the evidence of our own eyes and ears. In sanitation, lighting, school appliances, and in all-round education, St. Joseph's is far more up-to-date than any Hongkong school; indeed it even has its own theatre and cinematograph show. Well arranged educational tours are undertaken from time by the boys, under the charge of priests or lay masters; and, in a word, the whole school system is practical in the highest sense of the term. A charge sometimes laid against Continental schools—and one that is usually well based—is that those in control take sports too little into account, thereby denying the boys the fine moral discipline of the playing-field and the gymnasium. The St. Joseph's Fathers, however, are well alive to the claims of athletics, and efforts are being made to bring the school as much abreast of the times in this respect as in all others; sports are being organised under an English master, and football is now commencing. Again, although necessarily most of the boys are either Chinese, Portuguese or Eurasian, the headmaster (Dr. Gomez) does not forget that the greater number of them will, in later life, be earning their living in English-speaking towns; and with this in view, a thorough training in English grammar and conversation is given, under the superintendence of a highly qualified English master. French is taught, on the conversational method, and it goes without saying that Chinese and Portuguese also thoroughly well imparted. Short-hand book-keeping, type-writing and music are taught to boys who can prove themselves ready for instruction therein, and the same may be said of chemistry and physics. It should be added that the school has a well-equipped laboratory and a good modern library.

The marvellous point about the whole matter is that all this education is given free. No tuition fees whatever are charged and, as is well known, board and lodging cost scarcely half as much as in Hongkong. Lastly, we are informed by those who have had ample opportunity of judging, that the moral tone of the school is markedly higher than that of most Hongkong schools. We have discussed this matter at some length because the great success attending St. Joseph's, Macao, is a standing reproach to those Britishers in Hongkong who are responsible for the school system in this Colony. Hongkong has far greater financial resources than Macao; moreover the Government here is anxious to help where education is concerned, whereas the Portuguese Government, by banishing the Jesuits and nuns, was doing all in its power to hinder the work of teaching. Yet, even thus handicapped, Macao has left Hongkong many fields behind. When, two or three months ago, our Legislative Council discussed some new regulations in connection with local education, we had great hopes that the system was about to be re-organised; indeed, it must be admitted that already one or two advances have been made. Nevertheless it will be seen, from what has been said above, that much has yet to be done before Hongkong can hope to compete with Macao as a centre of education for boys.

Safety at Sea.

Hongkong, as one of the world's largest and busiest ports, should feel more than a passing interest in the conference of nautical and technical experts which is to be opened in London on the 12th of this month. The chief work to engage the attention of the conference will be that of placing on an international basis the new regulations that are proposed or are already in operation for the greater safety of life at sea. In this connection we notice that special consideration is to be given to the provision of lifeboats and the instruction of crews in their use, compulsory wireless, protection against fire, and the watertight subdivision of all classes of merchant ships. All the committees appointed by the Board of Trade after the Titanic disaster, with the exception of the one on bulkheads, have issued their reports, and effect has been given to many of the recommendations regarding life-saving appliances. Moreover, Canada, Australia and America have favourably regarded them. The newest development is a growing conviction that steps should be taken to render passenger steamers unsinkable, or, if that is impossible, that some means should be devised for keeping vessels afloat at least twelve hours after meeting with serious accident. The tendency of the moment is to learn the lessons which recent disasters have made plain.

Protection from Money Changers.

There is no doubt that a fair degree of fleeing is practised by the money-changers of Hongkong, who are by no means behind when it comes to trading on the ignorance of the public. We all know the little habit they have of hesitating to pay out commission in order to escape doing so, should the customer be a griffin who expects none. But a worse evil than that is the variation in the commission at the numerous changers' counters. A case of this kind recently came to our notice, the variation between two shops being as much as ten per cent. In these matters the public is very largely in the hands of the money-changers, but the time has come when the public should be protected from these rogues. All these changers are licensed, and we see no reason why one of the conditions of their licences should not be that they be compelled to exhibit daily in a prominent position the current commissions which they should be required to abide by. We have made the suggestion before, and we hope the authorities will, in the interests of householders, soon perceive its value, and what is more, put it into operation.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

European Removed to Hospital.

We have been informed that Police Constable Michael M. Waters, who has been suffering from ill health for some time, has been removed to the hospital with a gas in his throat. It is alleged that he attempted to commit suicide, somewhere about ten o'clock this morning, in the police quarters at the Central Station.

B XER IN EMNITY ARREARS.

A further instalment of the Boxer indemnity arrears was paid on October 27, says the *North China Daily News*, thus settling this account up to the end of June. The Chinese Government is now only overdue for three months, and is in a much more satisfactory position in this respect than at any time since the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911.

Second Mate Sent to Pithon.
Paul M. Nundstedt, second mate on the s.s. Hanoi, who was charged yesterday at the Marine Court, before Commander Basil Taylor R.N., with assaulting Captain Chevalier, master of the same boat, was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

The Opium Habit.
In an opium divan at No 12, Triangle Street twenty-four men were arrested, and eleven opium pipes, nine lamps and fourteen boxes of opium were found. At the Police Court, this morning, the "keeper" was fined \$250, or in default three months; and the remainder were fined \$25 each.

DAY BY DAY.

"TO BE RETAINED, HAPPINESS MUST BE DISPENSED."

The Malls.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Tai-chun to-day.

American and Canadian Mails.—Left per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru at noon to-day.

French Mail.—Left per s.s. Atlantique at 1 p.m. to-day.

American and Canadian Mails.—Close per s.s. Mongolian at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

American Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Empress of Russia at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Canadian and American Mail.—Close per s.s. Titan at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Candian and American Mail.—Close per s.s. Nippon Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Lottery Tickets.

For dealing in lottery tickets at Wanchai, a man was fined \$250, at the Police Court, this morning.

The Gymkhana.

Entries for all events in the sixteenth Gymkhana meeting close to the Hon. Secretary Hongkong Gymkhana Club to-morrow at the Hongkong Club at 7 p.m.

Dangerous House.

The house, 13, Square Street, has been reported by an Italian architect to be likely to collapse. The P. W. D. is attending to the house and shoring is being done.

Departing.

Among the passengers booked to leave Hongkong on the s.s. Kamomaru, to-morrow, are Mr. Owen Hughes, the Rev. Brother Macmillan, and Mrs. Hailton and two children.

Decent Haul.

A woman living in Jardine's Bazaar, reports that someone has entered her house and stole a box containing twenty-two pieces of jewellery valued at \$887, also \$230 in money.

Another Adviser.

Mr. Henry C. Adams, of Michigan University, is appointed Adviser to the Commission for the unification and standardization of railway accounts and statistics in China.

Absconding Apprentice Suspected.

A Chinese tailor has reported to the police that he has missed five pieces of cloth valued \$34 and a sewing machine valued \$40. He suspects an apprentice who has absconded.

Boat Fired.

A boat builder, No 36, Kato, has reported to the police that some person maliciously set fire to a boat which had been newly launched and which was lying outside his boat shed. Damage to the amount of \$52 was done.

Fork Drowned.

A fisherman has reported that whilst he was rowing with his fork, off Shaolin, an oar broke and the fork fell into the water and was drowned. It was not possible for him to rescue the fork. The body has since been recovered.

Dentistry Appliances Missing.

Mr. Harris, of the P. and O. Company, has reported to the police that whilst in transit between the Sumatra and the Kinshab, between the 3rd and 7th ult., a case of dentistry appliances was either stolen or lost.

Judge Thayer.

The American Association of Shanghai is arranging to give on the 8th inst. a farewell banquet to the Hon. Rufus H. Thayer, Judge of the United States Court for China, who is leaving Shanghai for home on November 11.

Medical Congress.

To attend the International Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, as official delegate of the Hongkong Government, Dr. Francis Clark left by the s.s. Atlantique for Saigon to-day. Mrs. Clark accompanies him.

The Bijou.

The management of the Bijou Theatre is again offering a monster programme to its patrons. Special pictures are being shown this week, including a very fine Wilkes incident. Wise and Milton, who have been making a great hit in the North, are giving some seemingly funny comedy turns.

DENTIST AND PATIENT.

Alleged Negligent and Unskillful Treatment.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Kemp, an action opened in which the parties concerned were a dentist and his late patient. The plaintiff was Karoline Antonia Alenberg, wife of E. Alenberg, residing at the Carlton Hotel, who claimed from Dr. Laden, dentist, 31, Queen's Road Central, the sum of \$1,000, damages caused by the alleged negligent and unskillful way in which defendant professionally treated her during the month of August, 1913. There was a counter-claim made by Fook Lee-chi, otherwise known as Dr. Laden, against E. Alenberg for \$100 for work done and services rendered to Karoline Alenberg between August 15 and 17, 1913.

Mr. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. F. D. Almada.

Off to the Dentist.

Opening the case, Mr. Lewis said the husband of the plaintiff was in the office of Messrs. Nelson and Co., and both he and his wife had but recently arrived in Colony. On or about the 15th or 16th of August, Mrs. Alenberg suffered from toothache, and she and her husband left the Carlton Hotel to look for a dentist. The first thing they saw at the bottom of the road were three or four large signs bearing the name of "Dr. Laden, dentist." Laden was a German word, and neither Mr. Alenberg nor his wife could speak much English, they went to this establishment, where they saw a man who could speak a certain amount of English; the place was fitted as a dental surgery. The lady's mouth was examined by the man who spoke English, and he told Mr. Alenberg that he could put the trouble right for \$25.

Not Cured.

In this case—as very often happened—as soon as the lady entered the dentist's room the toothache left her, and it was arranged that she should go next morning and be treated. The next morning she had the toothache and went again, and saw the man who spoke English and another man who did not speak English, and who he (Mr. Lewis) understood was Dr. Laden. She was then treated by the other man who could not speak English, with the assistance of the man she first saw. She was told the first thing they must do was to kill the nerve. The toothache was in the first of the large molar teeth on the lower jaw, on the left-hand side. Some substance was administered to this tooth on that day and she left. On the second occasion on which she was treated this foreign substance was taken out, but the toothache, instead of diminishing, grew much worse. On the third occasion the dentist started drilling her mouth until the pain became so excruciating that she forced him to stop. The Chinese who was operating upon her, after a consultation with the person who spoke English, decided to remove the stump of the tooth. What exactly happened during the whole time that plaintiff was under the treatment of Dr. Laden could not very well be put before his Lordship in evidence in exact detail, because the lady was sitting in the dentist's chair with her mouth open, and he was working in her mouth, and her command of English was practically nil. Instead of the pain going away, it became very very bad indeed; she could not sleep at night, and the result was that Mr. Alenberg became very dissatisfied and consulted with some of his colleagues in his own office, who gave him the name of Dr. Kew, a qualified dentist. The lady came first under the hands of Dr. Obadwick Kew, who, seeing that the state of her mouth was rather serious, called on Dr. Frederick Kew, and he would be to remove one of the roots of this tooth, which still remained in her mouth. He also noticed at the time very obvious signs of necrosis of the jaw bone. After removing the root of the tooth, Dr. Kew carefully put it aside and washed out the cavity with an antiseptic, and generally washed her mouth. On the next day the lady came again and although there was no inflammation in the neighbourhood of the place from which he had removed the root of the tooth, there was necrosis inflammation and necrosis a very short distance behind the tooth. He washed it out and also found a cavity in the jaw.

A Serious Possibility.
Mr. Lewis went on to say that he understood that this decay of the jaw bone was of such a nature that if it was not carefully and promptly treated, and the system built up, it was likely to spread round the whole of the jaw. Dr. Kew immediately advised her to consult her doctor about the state of her mouth. The lady was subsequently treated by Dr. Kew and in the course of the treatment—the washing out of the cavities and generally treating the soft substance round the jaw—he found that the tooth had been drilled on the outside by a burr. This burr had apparently gone down into the healthy jaw bone tissue to a distance of about half an inch. Dr. Kew washed this out and finally, in the bottom of the cavity, he found a substance which he could only imagine to be arsenic dressing, which was used for killing nerves. Dr. Kew would tell his Lordship that no dentist had any right to attempt to drill into a root of a tooth of this nature; that there could have been no purpose known to scientific dentistry, how or why or for what reason or purpose he could have drilled down into the jaw bone. There was no reason known to dental science why this piece of dressing should have been found down in this lady's jaw bone. And, not only that, arsenic was an irritant poison, and would set up inflammation in the jaw bone, cause necrosis or rotting away of the bone, and cause inflammation in the soft substance of the jaw. Dr. Kew also found that this hole, bored in the lady's jaw, had come down to a very minute fraction of an inch to the main nerve which ran round the jaw, and if it had gone a little bit further the lady's whole jaw would have been paralysed and her teeth would have gone.

Wrong Treatment.

After constant treatment a much piece of this decayed bone came away and gradually the lady's jaw began to heal and form itself, and now after more than a month's treatment it was practically all right. Dr. Kew would also tell them that the lady had a particularly clean and healthy mouth, and if it had gone a little bit further the lady's whole jaw would have been paralysed and her teeth would have gone. After constant treatment a much piece of this decayed bone came away and gradually the lady's jaw began to heal and form itself, and now after more than a month's treatment it was practically all right. Dr. Kew would also tell them that the lady had a particularly clean and healthy mouth, and if it had gone a little bit further the lady's whole jaw would have been paralysed and her teeth would have gone. After constant treatment a much piece of this decayed bone came away and gradually the lady's jaw began to heal and form itself, and now after more than a month's treatment it was practically all right. Dr. Kew would also tell them that the lady had a particularly clean and healthy mouth, and if it had gone a little bit further the lady's whole jaw would have been paralysed and her teeth would have gone.

As his Lordship knew, in this colony dentists need not be registered, and therefore a man who had no qualifications stood on exactly the same plane as Dr. Noble, Mr. McKee, Dr. Kew, or any qualified dentist in this colony and could do what he liked to his patient's mouth. He asked his Lordship to give substantial damages for the injury his client had suffered. The case is proceeding as we put it aside and washed out the cavity with an antiseptic, and generally washed her mouth. On the next day the lady came again and although there was no inflammation in the neighbourhood of the place from which he had removed the root of the tooth, there was necrosis inflammation and necrosis a very short distance behind the tooth. He washed it out and also found a cavity in the jaw.

THE WISCONSIN.

Some Particulars of a Hongkong Motor Boat.

No little interest was taken on Saturday, at the opening of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's season, in the boat Wisconsin, which took part and finished third in the motor boat races. The reason therefor was that the craft was fitted with a Wisconsin detachable row-boat motor, which fits on the stern of the boat, and though small in size—weighing about 60 lbs.—develops a horse power of 1½ actual h.p. and a speed of about five knots. The details of construction show that this novel machine has had a remarkable amount of ingenuity brought to bear on it. The cylinder is cast from a close grained mixture of semi-steel, with water jacket cast integral. The piston is of the usual trunk type, with a connecting rod of phosphor bronze and a hardened steel piston pin.

Nickel aluminium is used for the crank case, and tough drop forged steel for the crank shaft. An improved type of carburettor allows for adjustment for all conditions. The ignition is of the jump spark system with batteries and non-vibrating coil. The timing lever is within easy reach, and relays or advances the spark at the will of the operator. By using this lever the motor can be reversed to run in either direction. The lever is equipped with a cut-out switch which is within easy reach of the operator, and the motor can be stopped without disturbing any wire connections. All parts of the igniter are in plain sight of the operator.

The drive shaft and crank shaft are milled to halves guided by a steel tube, and the propeller can thus be raised or lowered to suit the draft of the boat. The propeller is 1½ inches diameter, two blades, wood-ess, and has proved of considerable speed.

Thumb screws readily attach the motor to the stern of a rowing boat and the general convenience and low cost, \$175, should commend it to all who would combine comfort with very little preliminary exertion. The China Commercial Co. are the agents for the motor.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

During last week there were fourteen cases of communicable diseases notified in the Colony, with eight deaths. Three of the occurrences were three fatal cases of plague (one Portuguese and two Chinese); two of cholera, both fatal and both Chinese; three of diphtheria non-fatal (all English); five of enteric, one of which was German and three ended fatally; and one non-fatal of small-pox, a Chinese.

Since January 1 there have been 376 cases of plague, which 341 have ended fatally.

HONGKONG RAINFALL.

The rainfall during the month of October as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Hongkong is as follows:—

1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	26
4th	70
5th	—
6th	—
7th	01
8th	33
9th	29
10th	—
11th	44
12th	02
13th	—
14th	—
15th	—
16th	—
17th	—
18th	—
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	—
26th	—
27th	—
28th	—
29th	—
30th	—
31st	—

Total: 346 ins.

“KING
GEORGE
IV”
Scotch
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its
mature ripeness, soft refinement, and
exquisite flavour.

One of the Principal Brands of

THE **D**ISTILLERS **C**OMPANY **L**IMITED,
Largest Scotch Whisky Capital Importers
Sole Importers in the World
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong		From Quebec	
Empress of Russia	5th Nov.	Empress of Britain	19th Dec.
Empress of India	20th Nov.	Allan Line	27th Nov.
Empress of Asia	4th Dec.	Empress of Britain	25th Dec.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, 271.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" via Optional Atlantic Port 265.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for 46 additional.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port 243, via Boston or New York 215. Meals and sleeping car 26 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramago, will be despatched for MIKE, KOBE and MOJI on 14th November.

S.S. "C. Apar," 6,000 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI on 20th November.

WESTWARD

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 8th November.

S.S. "Thongwa," 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, Oct. 3rd, 1913.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
Tuesday, 4th November.
10.00 p.m. "Faishan" 5.00 p.m. "Kinshan,"
Wednesday, 5th November.
8.00 a.m. "Honam," 9.00 a.m. "Heungshan"
10.00 p.m. "Kinshan," 5.00 p.m. "Faishan,"

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers, Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "Sui Tai," Tons 1651. S.S. "Sui An," Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO
SUNDAY, 9th November.
The Company's Steamship, "Sui An,"

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "Hoi-Sang" 457 Tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "Sainam" 588 Tons, and "Nanning," 509 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanul." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted through-out by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.
(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Destination	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Kawara T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. M. Yugi T. 20,000	WEDNES., 5th Nov. at d'light. WEDNES., 19th Nov. at d'light.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Iriawa T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. J. Teranaka T. 12,500	TUES., 4th Nov. at noon. TUESDAY, 18th Nov. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Kumano Maru Capt. Winckler T. 9,300	WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov. at noon. WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 4th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,600	MONDAY, 10th Nov.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kaga Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 12,500	THURS., 6th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru Capt. M. Winckler T. 9,300	WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov. at 4 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON 914			
FOR EUROPE			
Miyasaki Maru	16000 tons	sails	Wednesday 28th January.
Kitano	16000	"	11th February
Iyo	12500	"	25th "
Hirano	16000	"	11th March
Katori	20000	"	25th "
Kamo	16000	"	8th April
Kashima	20000	"	22nd "
FOR AMERICA			
Shidzuoka Maru	12500 tons	sails	Tuesday 27th January.
Tamba	12500	"	10th February
Aki	12500	"	24th "
Sado	12500	"	10th March
Yokohama	12500	"	24th "
Awa	12500	"	7th April
Shidzuoka	12500	"	21st "

For further information apply to
Telephone No. 292.

T. KUST MOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For SHANGHAI, Steamer To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU Yingchow 6th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & YLO Taming 8th Nov. at m'night
SHANGHAI Anhui 11th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU Liangchow 15th Nov. at m'night

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

"MANILA LINE."—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidehips; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

"SHANGHAI LINE."—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan," and the S.S. "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares—Single \$40. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents
Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 4th Nov. 1913.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Time-Table of Sailings up to the end of 1913.			
Steamers' name and G. R. Tonnage		DATES	
When the steamer sailed or when expected to leave Onward or Homeward		When the steamer may be expected to arrive at Hongkong (ABOUT)	
NOVGOROD 5500	Outward Bound	15th September	25th October
TAMBOV 4441	30th September	10th November	
PERM 4441	14th October	24th November	
KOURSK 5793	23rd October	3rd December	
Homeward Bound		15th November	25th November
NOVGOROD 5500	1st December	10th December	
TAMBOV 4441	14th December		

N.B.—The C. word and steamers have right not to call at Hongkong if they are already full loaded from the previous ports of call.

N.B.—The exact date of arrival of the Russian Steamers will be published after receipt of sailing telegram from the ports of call.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars apply to

Capl. D. A. LUKHAMANOFF, Agent.
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Tel. No. 2224.

Hongkong, 11th Oct. 1913.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	T.	Captains	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	THUR., 13th Nov. 4 p.m.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	SATURDAY, 22nd Nov. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewaresses carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS
Hongkong, 20 Oct. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tjipanas	SHAI	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjimahl	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.	JAVA	2nd half Nov.
Tjiljong	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Dec.	SHAI	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone N° 375
York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
S.S. Nippon Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Nov. 5, at noon
S.S. Tenyo Maru	22,000	E. Bent	Nov. 11, "
S.S. Hongkong Maru	11,000	S. Togo	Nov. 28, "
S.S. Shinyo Maru	22,000	H. S. Smith	Dec. 4, "
S.S. Chiyo Maru	22,000	W. W. Greene	Dec. 22, "

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Wednesday 5th November, at noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamers	Tons	Date of Sailing
Anyo Maru	18,500	Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,200	Thurs. Feb. 5, 1914 at noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Mongolia	Manchuria	Korea	Siberia
17,000 tons, twin screws, 27,000 tons in screws, 12,000 tons, twin screws, 11,000 tons, twin screws	17,000 tons, twin screws, 27,000 tons in screws, 12,000 tons, twin screws, 11,000 tons, twin screws	17,000 tons, twin screws, 27,000 tons in screws, 12,000 tons, twin screws, 11,000 tons, twin screws	17,000 tons, twin screws, 27,000 tons in screws, 12,000 tons, twin screws, 11,000 tons, twin screws

Some Features of Service.

Electric Fans, Swimming Tank, Orchestra, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Blige Keels. Cuisine under Personal Supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, one of the World's most famous caterers.

First Class	London	Single	4 months Return	6 months Return
Intermediate	San Francisco	45	110	140
Third Class	London	15	35	45

Return ticket of round trip tickets, at above, available for Passage via C.P.R. from Vancouver to Yokohama.

Passengers have the privilege of Traveling by Rail between ports of Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer: Mongolia 27,000 Tons, Sailing Nov. 8 at 1 p.m.

Passengers holding through tickets have the privilege of travelling by rail between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

Hongkong-Manila Service.

From HONGKONG	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Due Hongkong
Nov. 25 PERSIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 15 PERSIA	Nov. 17

King's Building (Opp. Blake Pier) R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th January 1914.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition-San Francisco-1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 4th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 7th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Hiayang	A. E. Hodgkins	TUESDAY, 11th Nov. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 9th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Panama Canal.

So many startling rumors have been circulated regarding the land slides on the Panama Canal excavations that reliable information is most welcome. A paper before the British Association Dr. Vaughan Cornish described what has actually occurred. There have been serious land movements and will certainly be more, although Dr. Cornish thinks that stability will be attained in a few years and navigation should be safe in 1914, or about the time when the canal will be full of water and its locks complete. The land slides and upheavals occur in the famous Culabra Cut which in all is 8 1/2 miles long. The greatest depth on the centre line in the Cut is 272 feet or for feet above sea level. This has already been reached, but water has not yet been admitted. The centre line of the canal follows a depression between the Gold and Silver Hills, and the rising ground on either side brings the banks higher, the eastern face having a height above the canal bottom of 496 feet. The French commenced work about 1882 and left off in 1888 or 1889. Almost from the beginning the French engineers were troubled by a continual sliding of material into the Cut at Cucaracha, although the excavation only reached 45 feet down. When they ceased work the slides ceased, largely because of the tropical vegetation which grew on the earth, strengthened and protecting it from the weather. When the Americans took the work in hand in 1904, they decided to widen the channel, which, moreover, was again widened from 1909. This widening necessitated cutting away the top and side of the old Cucaracha slide, which soon began to slide again. In 1907 the Cut was completely blocked. At this time the depth of the excavation was but little lower than the French left it. Since then it has been carried down 120 feet further to the final level and with each increase in depth the difficulties have become more pronounced. These difficulties are apparently of two classes. The rock in the neighbourhood of the slides is partly in thin layers of soft volcanic origin interspersed with clay, lignite layers and broken upward intrusions of volcanic rock; the strata sloping towards the canal. When exposed to the air and, more particularly, water the lignite becomes rotten and the soil more clayey in physical character. These weak and slippery layers are then deficient in strength and adhesion to the harder rocks below, and slow sliding takes place, the moving mass being dry earth and rock. Apart from slides a second difficulty has arisen owing to the canal bottom being upheaved in humps twenty to thirty feet high. These upheavals seem to be due to weakness of the rock under the great pressure due to the banks above and assisted by the effect of water percolating through the clayey and lignitic seams. To overcome this difficulty the slopes have been lowered to three horizontal to one vertical, as against two horizontal to three vertical at the beginning; but the slides still continue and seem likely to do so, although Dr. Cornish appears hopeful of ultimate stability. The upheavals are usually very rapid; in one case a rise of ten feet taking place in as many minutes. It is, however, reassuring to learn that they are not volcanic, and that the sulphurous fumes reported arise solely from the weathering of iron pyrites, a well-known phenomenon.

Must Have a Pilot.

Captain Vandon French, of the Ketch Albatross, trading between Nantes and Portsmouth, was fined \$5 by the Isle of Wight justices last month for declining the services of a pilot coming through the Needles. The proceedings were taken under the new Pilot Act to prevent this practice of foreign vessels.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findon Haddock, Eppan & Co. ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1913, 4.30 P.M.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

"The National Constitution of the Chinese Republic which is to replace the Provisional Constitution, will be passed by the National Assembly. The Constitution Drafting Committee was organized by the election of 30 members from each House and on the 21st of September the said Committee elected five members, Chang Yao-tseng, Ting Shih-yi, Huang Yun-peng, Sun Chung and Li Ching-fang to draw up the draft of the whole constitution according to the 12 principles which were decided by the Constitution Drafting Committee. These five members gathered themselves together in the Reception Room at the upper floor of the Chung Yi Yuan, and held eight meetings during which time the whole draft was finished. The task was divided among them as follows:—The three chapters, The Form of Government, The Territory of the Nation, and The Citizens were drafted by Member Chang Yao-tseng; The Chapter on the National Assembly was drafted by member Huang Yun-peng; The Chapter on the President was drafted by Sun Chung; The Chapters on the Cabinet and the Judiciary were drafted by Ting Shih-yi; and The Two Chapters on Observations etc., were drafted by member Li Ching-fang. Thus altogether there were nine chapters. However after discussion it was decided that two chapters should be added, treating the Committee of the National Assembly and The Law. The whole draft had passed three readings among the five members and was submitted to the Constitution Drafting Committee for consideration.

The Bill on the Constitution of Chung Hua Min Kuo.

To develop the national dignity, to consolidate the foundation of the country, to advance the interest of Society, and uphold the sacredness of humanity, the Session of the National Assembly for passing the Constitution of the Chinese Republic has hereby adopted this Constitution which shall be published to the whole country, to be observed by all and preserved forever more.

Chapter I. The Form of Government.

Art. 1. Chung Hua Min Kuo shall forever be a Republican Union.

Chapter II. National Territory.

Art. 2. The National Territory of Chung Hua Min Kuo shall be according to the dominion, national territory and division, which it hitherto has had, and no change should be made unless it is done in accordance with the law.

Chapter III. The Citizens.

Art. 3. Those who are of Chinese nationality according to law shall be called citizens of Chung Hua Min Kuo.

Art. 4. Among Citizens of Chung Hua Min Kuo there shall be no racial, class or religious distinctions, but all are equal before the law.

Art. 5. No citizen of Chung Hua shall be arrested, imprisoned, tried or punished except in accordance with the law.

Art. 6. The habitation of any citizen of Chung Hua shall not be entered or searched except in accordance with the Law.

Art. 7. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the right of secrecy of their letters, except where otherwise provided by Law.

Art. 8. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the liberty of choice of residence, and of freedom of trade, except according to law there shall be no restrictions thereof.

Art. 9. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the liberty to assemble, to organize societies, and no restriction shall be enforced except by Law.

Art. 10. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have liberty of speech, writing and publication, and unless according to Law no restriction shall be enforced.

Art. 11. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have liberty of worship and religion, and unless according to law no restriction shall be enforced.

Art. 12. Citizens of Chung Hua shall enjoy the right of the security of their property, but should there be any disposal necessitated by the public good, it shall be done in accordance with the law.

Art. 13. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the right of trial by the judiciary.

Art. 14. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the right to file their suggestions or set forth their complaints according to law.

Art. 15. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have right to vote in accordance with the Law.

Art. 16. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the right to hold official posts according to Law.

Art. 17. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the obligation of paying taxes according to Law.

Art. 18. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the obligation of enlisting as soldiers according to Law.

Art. 19. Citizens of Chung Hua shall have the obligation to receive general education, the period of which shall be fixed by Law.

Chapter IV. The National Assembly.

Art. 20. The legislative power of Chung Hua Min Kuo is exercised by the National Assembly.

Art. 21. The National Assembly shall consist of the Tsan Yi Yuan and the Chung Yi Yuan.

Art. 22. The Tsan Yi Yuan shall be organized by Senators elected by the highest local assemblies fixed by Law and other Electoral Bodies.

Art. 23. The Chung Yi Yuan shall be organized by the representatives elected by the various electoral districts in proportion to the inhabitants of these districts.

Art. 24. The election of the members to both Houses shall be fixed by Law.

Art. 25. No person, whoever he may be, shall be a member of both Houses at the same time.

Art. 26. With the exception of a Cabinet Minister no member of either house shall hold additionally any official post, civil or military.

Art. 27. Qualifications of a member of either House shall be fixed by themselves respectively.

Art. 28. The term of office for a member of the Tsan Yi Yuan shall be 6 years. One third of the members shall be re-elected every two years.

Art. 29. The term of office for a member of the Chung Yi Yuan shall be four years.

Art. 30. Both Houses shall each appoint a Speaker and a Vice-Speaker, who shall be elected from among the members of the respective Houses.

Art. 31. The National Assembly itself shall convene open and close its sessions.

Art. 32. The period for the ordinary session in the National Assembly shall be four months, which can be prolonged.

Art. 33. The ordinary session of the National Assembly shall begin on the 1st day of the 3rd month in each year.

Art. 34. An Extraordinary Session of the National Assembly shall be convoked by a despatch

sent out by the President if any of the following circumstances arise:

(1) A request of more than one half of the members of each House.

(2) A request by a despatch from the Committee of the National Assembly.

(3) Whenever the Government thinks it necessary.

Art. 35. The opening and the closing of the National Assembly shall take place simultaneously in both Houses.

If one House suspends its session the other House shall do likewise at the same time.

When the Chung Yi Yuan is dissolved the Tsan Yi Yuan shall adjourn at the same time.

Art. 36. Discussions in the National Assembly shall be conducted by the Houses separately.

The same bill shall not be brought up for discussion in both Houses at the same time.

Art. 37. Unless there be an attendance of half of the total number of members of either House, no sitting shall be held.

Art. 38. Any subject discussed in either House shall be decided by the votes of majority of members attending the sitting, and the Speaker shall have a casting vote.

Art. 39. A decision of the National Assembly shall be the decision of both Houses.

A bill that has been rejected by either House shall not be brought up again in the same session.

Art. 40. The sessions of both Houses shall be held in public, but when requested by the Government or so decided by the Houses, secret sessions may be held.

Art. 41. Should the Chung Yi Yuan consider that either the President or the Vice-President has committed reason he may be impeached by the decision of a majority of two thirds of the members present at a session in which three fourths of the total number of members of the Houses shall be necessary to form a quorum.

Art. 42. Should the Chung Yi Yuan consider that Cabinet Ministers have violated the law, an impeachment shall be instituted out of the decision of two thirds of the members present.

Art. 43. The Chung Yi Yuan may pass a vote of want of confidence on the Cabinet Ministers.

The above decision shall be made by ballot and shall be considered as passed when supported by a majority of votes.

Art. 44. With regard to the trial by the Chung Yi Yuan of an impeached President, Vice-President or Cabinet Minister, no judgment shall be passed without the approval of more than two thirds of the members present.

When a verdict of guilty is pronounced on the President or Vice-President he shall be deprived of his post, but as regards the infliction of punishment, this shall be decided by the Supreme Court.

When a verdict of guilty is pronounced upon a Cabinet Minister, he shall be deprived of his office or forfeit his public rights.

Art. 45. Both Houses shall have the right to make suggestions to the Government.

Art. 46. Both Houses shall receive and consider the petitions of the citizens.

Art. 47. The members of either House may introduce interpellations to the Members of the Cabinet, and insist on their being present in the Assembly to make replies thereto.

Art. 48. Members of either House shall not outside the House be responsible for opinions expressed and votes cast in the Assembly.

Art. 49. During the session members of both Houses shall not be arrested, detained or tried without the permission of their respective Houses, except for flagrant offences.

Art. 50. The public allowance of the members of above Houses shall be fixed by Law.

Chapter V. The Committee of the National Assembly.

Art. 51. Before the close of the ordinary session of the

National Assembly the Tsan Yi Yuan shall elect 9 members and the Chung Yi Yuan 16 to organize the Committee for the National Assembly.

Art. 52. Any subject discussed in the Committee for the National Assembly shall be decided by the votes of two thirds of the members present who represent two thirds of the total number of the Committee.

Art. 53. During the period of the adjournment of the ordinary session of the National Assembly in addition to the rights and duties set forth in Clause 2 of Art. 34; Art. 61; Clause 2 Art. 81; and Art. 105, the Committee of the National Assembly shall have the right to receive and settle the petitions of citizens, to make suggestions and address interpellations to the Government.

Art. 54. At the beginning of the ordinary session, the Committee for the National Assembly shall give a report of all its transactions.

Art. 55. The regulation of the Committee of the National Assembly shall be fixed by Law.

Chapter VI. The President.

Art. 56. The administrative power of the Chung Hua Min Kuo shall be lodged in the President, and enforced by the Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 57. In foreign intercourse the President shall be the representative of the Min Kuo.

Art. 58. A Citizen of Chung Hua, who is fully entitled to the right of suffrage, has reached the age of 40 or more and has been residing in China for fully ten years, is eligible as President.

Art. 59. The President shall be elected by an electoral college for the President organized by the members of the National Assembly of the Chinese Republic.

With regard to the above election, it shall take place by an attendance of two thirds or more of the number of electors, and it shall be done by secret ballot.

The person who obtains three-fourths of the votes of the voters will be elected and should there not be sufficient votes after two attempts at election have made the two persons who obtain most votes in the second ballots shall be voted for, and the one who has the majority of votes shall be elected.

Art. 60. The period of office of the President shall be five years, and if re-elected he may hold office for one more term.

Three months previous to the expiration of the term, the members of the National Assembly of the Republic shall convene and organize by themselves the electoral college to elect the President for the next period.

Art. 61. When the President takes up his post he shall make an oath as follows: "I hereby swear respectfully that I will most sincerely obey the Constitution, and faithfully discharge the duties of the President."

Art. 62. Should the post of the President become vacant, the Vice-President shall succeed him until the expiration of the term of office of the President. Should the President be unable to discharge his duty for some cause the Vice-President shall act for him.

Should the Vice-President vacate his post at the same time the Cabinet shall officiate for the President, but at the same time the members of the National Assembly of the Chinese Republic shall convene themselves within three months to organize an electoral college to elect a new President.

Art. 63. The President shall be relieved from his duty at the expiration of his term of office. If at the end of the period the new President has not yet been elected, or having been elected should he be unable to be inaugurated as President and the Vice-President is also unable to act as President, the Cabinet shall officiate for the President.

Art. 64. The election of the Vice-President shall be according to the regulations fixed for the election of the President, and the election of the Vice-President

shall take place at the same time when the President is elected. Should the post of Vice-President become vacant a new Vice-President shall be elected.

Art. 65. The President shall promulgate laws and enforce them.

Art. 66. The President may issue or publish orders for the execution of laws and of powers delegated to him by the law.

Art. 67. When it is absolutely urgent and impossible for the President to issue writs for the convocation of an extraordinary session, for the sake of maintaining public peace and preventing extraordinary calamity the President may, with the approval of the Committee for the National Assembly, promulgate mandates which shall have equal force with laws. At the beginning of the next session of the National Assembly he shall request the National Assembly to recognize the above mandates, which if rejected by the National Assembly shall lose their effect.

Art. 68. The President shall appoint and remove civil and military officials, with the exception of those specially provided in the Constitution or laws.

Art. 69. The President shall have the chief control of the Army and Navy of the whole country. The organization of the army and navy shall be fixed by law.

Art. 70. The President may, with the concurrence of the National Assembly, declare war; but with regard to defence against foreign invasion, he may request recognition of the National Assembly after the declaration of war.

Art. 71. The President may conclude treaties; but with regard to treaties of peace, and those affecting legislation, they shall have force only after the consent of the National Assembly is obtained.

Art. 72. The President may proclaim Martial Law according to law.

Art. 73. The President may confer decorations and other insignia of honour.

Art. 74. The President may, with the concurrence of the Highest Court of Justice, grant pardons, commute punishment and restore rights, and with regard to the verdict of impeachment he may with concurrence of National Assembly make a declaration for the restoration of rights.

Art. 75. The President may suspend the session of either the Chung Yi Yuan or Tsan Yi Yuan but within the period of one session the suspension cannot be done more than twice, and on each occasion it should not exceed 10 days.

Art. 76. With the concurrence of two thirds or more of the members of the Tsan Yi Yuan present, the President may dissolve the Chung Yi Yuan, but there must not be a second dissolution within one period.

When the Chung Yi Yuan is dissolved by the President another election shall take place, and writs should be issued for the convocation of the House at a fixed date within five months.

Art. 77. With the exception of high treason no other charges against the President during the tenure of his office shall be brought against him after he has vacated his office.

Art. 78. The salaries of the President and the Vice-President shall be fixed by law.

Chapter VII. The Cabinet.

Art. 79. The Cabinet shall be organized by the Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 80. The Premier and the Ministers shall be called Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 81. The appointment of the President shall first be approved by the Chung Yi Yuan.

Should a vacancy in the Premiership occur during the time of the adjournment of the National Assembly, the President may with the concurrence of the Committee for the National Assembly appoint a person to act for the Premier.

Art. 82. Cabinet Ministers shall assist the President in assuming responsibilities towards the

Without the counter-signatures of the Cabinet Ministers, the Orders of the President or despatches in connection with State affairs shall have no effect.

Art. 83. When a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet Minister is passed, the President shall deprive them of their posts.

Art. 84. The Cabinet Ministers or their special delegates shall be allowed to attend both Houses and make speeches.

Chapter VIII. Courts of Justice.

Art. 85. The Judicial Authority of the Chung Hua Min Kuo shall be enforced by the Courts of Justice.

Art. 86. The Organization of the Courts of Justice and the qualifications of judicial officials shall be fixed by law.

Art. 87. The Judiciary shall attend to and settle all civil and criminal cases, but cases involving administrative affairs or arising from other particular causes, shall be dealt with according to special law.

Art. 88. The Judiciary shall be independent in the passing of judgment, and none shall be allowed to interfere.

Art. 89. The trial of cases in law courts shall be conducted publicly, but those affecting the public peace and order or propriety shall be held in camera.

Art. 90. Except in accordance with law judicial officials during their continuance in office shall not have their emoluments decreased, or be transferred to other offices, nor shall they be removed from office except when they are convicted of crime, or offences punishable according to law by removal from office. But the above does include the case of reorganization of Judiciary or revision of the standard of the qualifications of the judicial officials.

The punishments and fines of the judicial officials shall be fixed by law.

Chapter IX. The Law.

Art. 91. The members of both Houses and the President may submit bills of law to the National Assembly.

Art. 92. Any bill of law which has been passed by the National Assembly shall be promulgated by the President within 15 days after the receipt of the despatch containing same.

Art. 93. Should the President disapprove any of bills of law passed by the National Assembly, he shall within the period allowed for promulgation, state the reason of his disapproval and request the National Assembly to reconsider same. If two thirds or more of the members of both Houses present shall hold to the former decision, the bill shall be promulgated.

Art. 94. The law shall not be altered or repealed except in accordance with law.

Chapter X. State Accounts.

Art. 95. The introduction of new taxes and alterations in the rate of taxation shall be fixed by law.

Art. 96. Those taxes which are now in force, and have not yet been altered by law, shall be levied as heretofore.

Art. 97. The approval of the National Assembly must be obtained for national loans, or the conclusion of agreements which tend to increase the burden of the National Treasury.

Art. 98. The Chung Yi Yuan shall have the first right to discuss any bill of law in connection with finance.

Art. 99. An estimate of the annual payments and annual receipts of the nation shall be compiled in advance in the form of a Budget, by the Government, which shall submit same to the Chung Yi Yuan for passage at the beginning of the opening of the session of the National Assembly.

Should the Tsan Yi Yuan amend or reject the Budget passed by the Chung Yi Yuan, it should forward its amendment, or its decision to reject to the Chung Yi Yuan for approval, and if no doubt regarding the meaning of the text of the Constitution, it shall be interpreted by a Joint Session of the Assembly for the

Art. 100. Should there be any special enterprises, the Government may state the period over which the expenditure will be spread for that item in the Budget and fix the future expenditure.

Art. 101. In order to provide some margin for the shortage of the estimates, the Government may include an item in the Budget to provide for extraordinary expenses.

The sums expended under the above item shall be submitted afterwards to the Chung Yi Yuan for recognition.

Art. 102. Unless approved by the Government, the National Assembly shall have no right to abolish or curtail any of the following items:

1. Items in connection with the obligations of the Government according to law.

2. Items necessitated by the observance of treaties.

3. Items provided by the law.

4. Tentative appropriations.

Art. 103. The National Assembly shall not introduce any bill to increase the annual expenses of the Government.

Art. 104. If the Budget cannot be passed the monthly accounts of the Government shall be in the proportion of one twelfth of the amounts in the Budget for the preceding year.

The above course shall also be adopted when the fiscal year begins before the Budget is passed.

Art. 105. Should there be a foreign war, or should there be suppression of internal rebellion when it is impossible to issue writs for the convocation of the National Assembly, the Government may with the concurrence of the Committee for the National Assembly, adopt financial measures for the emergency, but it should request the recognition thereof by the Chung Yi Yuan at the beginning of the next session of the National Assembly.

Art. 106. Orders (on the Treasury?) for payments on account of the annual expenditure of the Government should first be investigated by the Audit Bureau.

Art. 107. The Statement of the Annual payments and annual receipts for each year should first be submitted for investigation to the Audit Bureau which shall report same to the Chung Yi Yuan.

If the statement be rejected by the Chung Yi Yuan, the Cabinet shall be held responsible.

Art. 108. The Audit Bureau shall be organized by auditors elected by the Tsan Yi Yuan.

The period of office of the auditors shall be 9 years, elections for for one third of their number shall take place every three years.

The election and the duties of the auditors shall be fixed by law.

Art. 109. There shall be a chief of the Audit Bureau, who shall be elected by the auditors themselves.

Chapter XI. Annex.

Art. 110. The National Assembly may bring up bills for the amendment of the National Constitution.

Unless such bills be approved by two thirds of the members of both Houses present they shall not be introduced.

Unless any such bill be countersigned by one fourth of the members of his House no member of either House shall raise the question of the amendment of the National Constitution.

Art. 111. With regard to the amendment of the National Constitution a Joint Session for the Constitution shall be organized by the members of the National Assembly to discuss the Bill.

Unless there be a quorum of two thirds of the total number of members of the National Assembly no Joint Session can be held, and unless three fourths of the members present vote in favour no amendment can be passed.

Art. 112. No proposal for a change of the form of Government can be discussed.

Art. 113. Should there be any doubt regarding the meaning of the text of the Constitution, it shall be interpreted by a Joint Session of the Assembly for the

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MANILA	Yuensang	Satur. 15th Nov. at 2 p.m.
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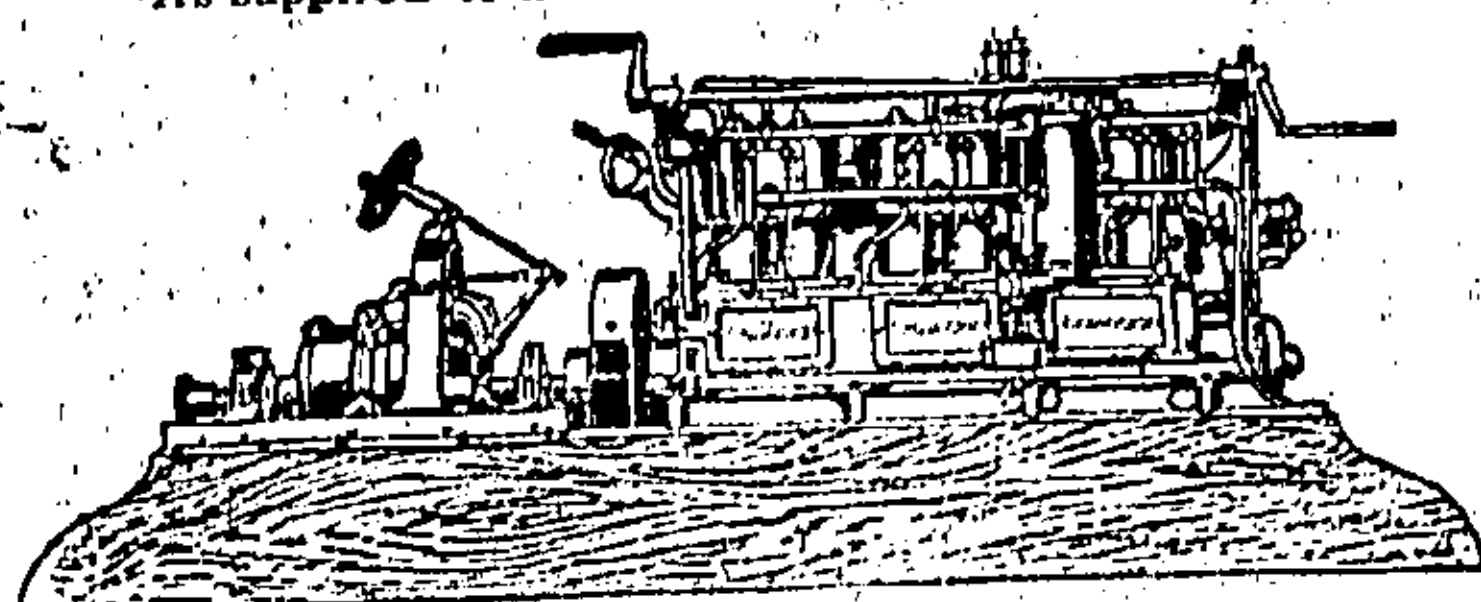
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Havre, Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Westphalia	A. L.	22, Nov.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Kamo M.	N.Y.K.	5, Nov.
via Singapore &c.	Macedonia	B. A. L.	15, Nov.
Rotterdam, Hamburg &c.	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	15, Jan.
Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports	Don of R.	J. M. Co.	10, Nov.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	India	P. & O.	8, Nov.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sumatra	P. & O.	12, Nov.
London & Antwerp via S'pore &c.	Bavaria	H. A. L.	1, Nov.
Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp	Arabia	H. A. L.	23, Nov.
Rotterdam & Hamburg, &c.	Suedmark	B. A. L.	5, Nov.
Havre, Antwerp & Hamburg &c.			

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	Denbigh Hall	B. L.	7, Nov.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Nov.
Via B.C. & T'ma via Klungeet	Canada M.	O. S. K.	12, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	5, Nov.
Dallimore and New York	Suruga	D. & Co.	15, Nov.
Vancouver, via S'hai Japan etc.	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	5, Nov.
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Bohemia	S.W. Co.	15, Nov.
New York	C. of Baroda	B. L.	25, Nov.
San Francisco	Indramay	J. N. Co.	10, Nov.
Victoria, V'var, S'hai, T'ma & Pland	Den of Airlie	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Victoria, B.C., T'ma via Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	27, Nov.
Vancouver - Seattle and/or Tacoma & Pland Or	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27, Nov.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	15, Nov.
Niles, G'oa, A's, G'lar, S'hai	Kleist	M. & Co.	12, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	8, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Wald.	M. & Co.	29, Nov.

SINGAPORE COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fultala	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	12, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Rubi	S. T. Co.	13, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Anoy M.	T. K. K.	3, Dec.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	12, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Dovanha	P. & O.	6, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kaga M.	N.Y.K.	6, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Luchow	B. & S.	6, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tjikong	I. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Canton	A. N. Co.	2, Dec.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	5, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Zafiro	S. T. Co.	23, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Isfira	H. A. L.	14, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Halching	D. L. Co.	7, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Lovot	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Haiyang	D. L.	11, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Cheonshing	J. M. Co.	7, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kuichow	B. & S.	4, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	14, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tingsang	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Amazona	M. M.	5, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	7, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Yingchow	B. & S.	8, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	St. Helena	A. N. Co.	1, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Yorck	M. & Co.	12, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Anhui	B. & S.	13, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Hangsang	I. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Liangchow	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Sardinia	P. & O.	15, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Africa	S. W.	1, Dec.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	A. N.	14, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	South Maru	O. S. K.	12, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	9, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tamling	B. & S.	11, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	10, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Yat-shang	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	M. Co.	29, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Borneo	M. Co.	2, Dec.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces or any kind of metal.

OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor. Telephone 1033. [4]

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels
Swatow	Tingsang
Weihaiwei	Sulsang
Strails	Kamo Maru
San Francisco	Nippon Maru
Swatow	Haimun
San Francisco	Mongolia
Foochow	Kaijo Maru
Vancouver	Empress of Russia

VESSELS ADVISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Sydney	Empire
Singapore	Kaga Maru
Shanghai	Suedmark

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Vancouver on the 22nd Oct., at a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Vancouver on the 26th October, between 2 & 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on the 31st October, between 12 & 2 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS left Sydney on the 29th Oct., for this port via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd Nov.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney on the 13th ult., for this port via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 29th October and is expected here on the 14th November.

The I.G.M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on Saturday on the 18th ult., at 11 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday on the 10th of November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TAMBA MARU (American Line) left 8c tile for this port via ports on the 7th ult. and is expected here on the 9th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 19th November.

The s.s. INDRAKUTALA passed the Suez Canal on the 17th ult., for Hongkong direct.

The s.s. OLENSTRAE passed the Suez Canal on the 28th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 3rd December.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 30th October, and is expected here on the 5th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 27th October and is expected here on the 14th November.

The s.s. APCAR from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 31st and may be expected here on or about the 4th November, a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. HANGSANG from Bangkok is due at Hongkong on the 7th November.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FANSANG from Bangkok is due at Hongkong on the 9th Nov.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. WINGSANG from Bangkok is due at Hongkong on the 9th November.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 16th November.

The S.L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE from London is due at Hongkong on the 13th November.

The S.L. s.s. DEN OF CROMBIE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 20th November.

The S.L. s.s. MONADUOOK from Seattle is due at Hongkong on the 30th November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. 769, W. Langschinger, 26th instant.—Hoilow 25th inst. Gen.—J. and Co.

Dingwall, Br. s.s. 1,200, Elias Jones, 26th inst.—Swatow 25th inst.—B. & Co.

Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 26th inst.—Singapore 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Folicer, Br. s.s. 1,927, J. E. Dye, 26th inst.—Keelung 25th inst. Gen.—Bank Line

Soudan, Br. s.s. 2,996, 26th inst.—Ching-wantao 26th inst. Coal—P. & O.

Yatshing, Br. s.s. 1,424, R. Y. Anderson, 27th inst.—Moji 21st inst. Coal.—J. M. and Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,452, A. G. Stevens, 27th inst.—San Francisco 30th Sept.—S. M.

Inverclyde, Br. s.s. D. Mansfield, 27th instant.—Cebu 23rd inst. Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Hongwan I, Br. s.s. 2,060, J. Mason, 27th inst.—Singapore 21st inst. Gen.—Jek Ca'ong

Empress of Russia, Br. s.s. 9,789, E. Beetham 28th inst.—Vancouver 8th inst. Wheat Flour—C.P.R.

Lothian, Br. s.s. 3,222, W. J. Lockhart, 28th inst.—Singapore 21st inst. Gen.—D. and Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 6,163, A. J. Halliday, 28th inst.—Vancouver B. C. Gen.—C. P. R.

Yingsang, Br. s.s. 1,045, Bramwell, 29th inst.—Kowloon and Chefoo 23rd inst. Gen.—I. C. S. N. Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s. 931, Schuackler, 30th inst.—Hoilow 29th inst. Gen.—Jensen and Co.

"ERICSSON" TELEPHONES.

Every Description of Wall, Table & Field Telephone Instruments, Switches, Protectors, Hand-Micros, Fuses, Dry Cells, also Portable Telegraph Instruments and Fire Alarms of Latest Pattern are now to be had.

From STOCK.

Through our Agents for Hongkong & South China.

ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.)

* * * * * Through rates to all European North American and British Ports, and to Russia, Japan, China, India, Ceylon, and other Mediterranean, Persian, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	
Istria	4th Nov.
Altmark	18th Nov.
Sithonia	26th Nov.
Preussen	27th Dec.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:	
Suedmark	5th Nov.
For Marseilles & Hamburg:	
Brigavie	11th Nov.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	
Westphalia	18th Nov.
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:	
Macedonia	18th Nov.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	
Arabia	23rd Nov.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	
Westphalia	24th Nov.
For Further Particulars, apply to—	

HOMEWARD.

For V'var, S'hai, and/or T. & P. (Or.)	
Sithonia	27th Nov.
For Marseilles & Hamburg:	
Uckermark	28th Nov.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:	
Sambla	29th Nov.
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	
Segovia	3rd Dec.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:	
Brasil	15 Dec.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:	
Istria	17th Dec.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

been at all times, opposed to any

Commercial.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON.

At an informal meeting of the shareholders of the British East Africa Corporation which was held in London, Major E. H. M. Leggett (managing director), who has just returned from Uganda, made a statement with respect to the Corporation's connection with the cotton-growing industry in East Africa. Having referred to the difficulties which had, had to account of the drought, he said the profits had doubled compared with the previous year, except from the cotton crop. Cotton is one of the articles of produce which they handled as part of their export trade. It was the biggest item they handled. There was a reduction in the cotton crop of 1913, as against 1912, of roughly 33 per cent, due to the late arrival of the seed in Uganda, through transport difficulties. The Agricultural Department has just published its estimate of the 1913-14 crop, due to begin this month. The crop of 1912 was 31,000 bales, and that of 1913 22,000 bales. The estimated crop for 1914 was 55,000 bales. That increase was not due to anything temporary or sudden, but to the real desire of the natives to take up cotton, even in remote areas, which at present the directors did not think entirely desirable, because there were still transport questions with those remote areas to be considered. They could, however, rely upon a cotton crop produced during next harvest, and they expected with confidence to get their share of it. Three years ago their factories had a capacity of 10,000 bales. Two years ago this was raised to 20,000 bales. This year they had factories built or under erection which would be ready for the forthcoming crop which would bring the total capacity to 60,000 bales. They had, further, under erection there, under the advice of the experts of the British Cotton-growing Association, machinery to be erected which would raise their capacity to 75,000 bales, or roughly, equal to handling cotton of the value of £750,000 to £1,000,000. The days of small pioneer ginneries were past, in opinion of their expert advisers. The day had come now when the very best plant was required. Their mechanical and other resources were such that they were able, whatever increase there might be in the crop, to handle it as cheaply as possible and with the utmost efficiency.

British and German Trade.

The courses of British and German foreign trade have this year been remarkably similar. Imports for home consumption during August, according to the figures of German trade given the other day by the "Vossische Zeitung," fell by £2,400,000 in the case of Germany, and by £1,800,000 in the case of the United Kingdom. Exports of domestic produce also, while not declining, show a falling off during August from the high level of the preceding months of the year. In the eight months ended August, German imports for home consumption increased by only £2,400,000, whereas British imports rose by £24,100,000. On the other hand, German exports rose by £50,100,000 and British exports by £37,200,000. Comparing the first eight months of the current and past years, the excess of imports over exports on account of merchandise alone has fallen in the case of the United Kingdom from £85,800,000 to £72,700,000, and in the case of Germany from £71,100,000 to £24,300,000. Both countries have been taking on balance much larger amounts of gold and silver. The financial stringency in Germany and Austria has caused Berlin to take for some time past whatever gold could be had on the London money market, and this gold has been paid for by the increase in exported goods. Again, there has been a lull in home consumption in Germany, as the figures of imports show, and this fact has given a stimulus to the export trade. In addition, it is obvious that Germany is importing foreign securities to a much greater extent than formerly, and among these Austrian securities probably bulk largely in the complete year 1912 Germany imported in merchandise

and bullion and specie about £97,000,000 more than she exported, but during the current year this figure will probably fall to under £50,000,000. As, according to estimates that have been made at various times by the "Statist," about £130,000,000 annually is due to Germany by way of interest on foreign investments, it appears that Germany's export of capital in 1912 was relatively small, and in the present year is relatively large.

PERFORATED POSTAL ORDERS.

Mechanical Sorting at the Post Office.

Many people at home during the past two or three months have noticed unusual perforations in the 20s. postal order. These small holes, which might be the work of a transverse conductor, have been made to facilitate the work of a machine now on trial at the General Post Office, London.

Orders which have been negotiated and cancelled at the various offices in London and the country have returned for audit to the General Post Office Money Order Department in Major General Hadoway, where they are sorted and pigeon-holed in correct numerical order. The new mechanical sorter is the invention of Messrs. Frost and Rubard, and preliminary trials have led to the automatic punching of the perforations. The purpose of the experiment is the Somerset House authorities had one million of the 20s. variety subjected to the process. Since then the machine at Manor Gardens has dealt with thousands of these special orders a day. They are placed in the machine in sheets by a woman assistant, who only duty afterwards is to take them in neat piles from the little boxes when the process is complete. In this way the hundred thousands are sorted into ten batches, and these are split up into the tens of thousands. The work is done in about the same time, but with far less exertion and concentration than by highly-trained human fingers and brains. One attendant is able to look after six machines, and, therefore, do the work of six skilled sorters.

The perforations are delicately made near the edges of the postal orders so as to engage projections from a revolving drum corresponding to the ten numbers 0-9. All that has to be done is to pass the notes over endless bands and drop them into convenient receptacles within twenty-four inches of the mouth of the machine. Checking, a painstaking process on the old system, is achieved by placing the crisp orders together and examining the ordered perforations. Should a wrong note have been filed it is at once located by impediment which it offers to the view. Should the machine meet with the approval of the Postmaster General, its inventors claim that it will lighten enormously the work of dealing with the 200 million orders of various kinds which arrive at the rate of about 7,000 a day at the Post Office head-quarters throughout the year.

CHIEFSE CURRENCY REFORM

Peking, October 27.—The British, French and German bankers and the Minister of Finance yesterday discussed the question of currency reform. The latter emphasized his desire for the early establishment of a uniform currency, the withdrawal of debased paper money, and suggested schemes in this connection which the bankers described as practical and highly satisfactory. Consequently there is a probability that the Currency Loan will be brought into operation by instalments to meet requirements. All the bankers are delighted with Hsiung Hsi-ling's views and attitude, which they believe gives great promise of restoring China's financial stability.—Reuter.

Notices.

NOTICE.

I have This Day established myself in the Colony as a Shipping, Estate and Commission Agent.

TOBIAS HUNTER.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Share and General Brokers as heretofore under the style of "Moxon and Taylor."

MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1913.

AVISO.

COM a dovida permissoa da Exma. Direcção do Club Lusitano, a Comissao Provisoria nomeada na assembleia, improvisadamente realizada no Salao do mesmo Club em 21 do corrente, tem a honra de convidar os membros da Comunidade Portuguesa e muito particularmente suas Exmas. familias a reunirem-se neste Club na tarde de quarta-feira 5 de novembro p.v. as 5.30 horas para commemorar e archivar a data da formacao d'uma Associaçao Portuguesa de Soccorros Mutuos, e para deliberar sobre varios assumptos importantes.

Seiudo o fim d'esta Associaçao de summo interesse e importancia a comunidade, a Comissao espera que todos se esforcem para comparecer e dar maior estimulo a prosperidade da Associaçao nascente.

CLUB LUSITANO.
Hongkong, 28 de outubro de 1913

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 58 OF 1911

IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN & AGENCY Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Return of Capital of \$15.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913, or on any subsequent day, except SATURDAY, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

J. HENNESSEY SETH, Liquidator.
Hongkong, the 31st day of October, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865

IN THE MATTER OF GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

FIRST RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a First Return of Capital of \$7.00 per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the Third day of November, 1913, or on any subsequent day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 a.m.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

Hongkong, the 31st day of October, 1913.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING Liquidators.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies who say that if Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the world, or for free, of MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

Banks.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Canton Cebu Colon Hongkong Kobe Manila Peking San Francisco Shanghai Yokohama

Capital and Surplus \$100,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANKS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available through the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

Managers.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1913

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Nagasaki, Bombay, Newchwang, Calcutta, New York, Changchun, Osaka, Dairen, Peking, Fongtien, Ryojun, Port Harbin, (Arthur), Hankow, San Francisco, Honioliu, Shanghai, Kobe, Tientsin, Liao-Yang, Tokyo, London, Los Angeles.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun, Port Harbin, (Arthur), Hankow, San Francisco, Honioliu, Shanghai, Kobe, Tientsin, Liao-Yang, Tokyo, London, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,700,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1913. [22]

Notice.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [32]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Storling

£1,500,000 at 2/-

\$15,000,000

Silver 17,450,000

\$32,450,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Chairman.

Mr. D. Landale,—Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

G. R. Laurence, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

H. A. S. Sells, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches:

Berlin Calcutta Canton Hamburg Hankow Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [12]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid up " 562,500

Reserved Fund 415,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Meat, Fish, Wines & Liquors.

General Manager: 2 De Souza Road Central (the address opposite the entrance to the Victoria Hotel).

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